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Articles and photographs (glossy finish) on daffodil culture and related subjects are invited from members of the Society. Manuscripts should be typewritten double-spaced, and all material should be addressed to the Editor.

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SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

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PICTURED ON THE COVER

is Irish Coffee, an unusual 3a bred by Grant Mitsch and selected for introduction by Dr. Tom D. Throckmorton.

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1929 HARRY IRVINE TUGGLE, JR. 1969

Harry Irvine Tuggle, Jr., a founder of the American Daffodil Society and probably its most enthusiastic and knowledgeable amateur, died June 19, 1969, at his home in Martinsville, Virginia. Heart failure, coming with no warning, ended his life just short of his fortieth birthday.

He would have become president of the ADS in April of 1970.

In all probability no one knows what inspired Harry Tuggle to plant daffodil bulbs when he was just 12 years old, but that's the way it began with him. Years before he entered the University of Virginia he was corresponding with Guy L. Wilson and J. Lionel Richardson in Ireland, buying bulbs from them and reading everything he could get on daffodil culture and breeding. While still in his 'teen years he exhibited and won awards in Garden Club of Virginia daffodil shows. Graduated from the University of Virginia with a major in botany, Harry Tuggle took some

graduate work in plant genetics, and went home to Martinsville to join his family's Coca-Cola Bottling Company. He was an officer and general manager of the business when he died.

This issue of the Journal includes the completed portion of an article Harry Tuggle was writing when his life ended. In it he speaks of having grown and appraised well over two thousand daffodil cultivars during his too-brief years. Perhaps nothing better symbolizes his intense interest, and his ability and willingness to share his findings and his opinions with others — two thousand-plus named varieties take a lot of attention.

A number of years ago Harry Tuggle dropped out of competition, but at the 1969 Convention Show in Nashville he put up an outstanding collection of 24 flowers which won for him the first Carey Quinn Gold Medal ever awarded. At the 1968 Convention in Portland, Oregon, he was awarded the Silver Medal for Service to the ADS. The citation accompanying the award for service stated:

"He is a dedicated student of fine cultivars . . . The broad and detailed knowledge which he has acquired over the years, and his ability to recall almost instantly the good and bad points of a vast number of cultivars, has been shared most generously with the Society's members . . . Since 1959 he has collected and tabulated in minute detail the findings and opinions of other growers . . . in the form of an annual Symposium; He has always shared generously his bulbs, his ideas on better daffodil culture, and his understanding . . ."

The American Daffodil Society and its members have lost much in the passing of Harry Tuggle.

NOVELTIES 1969 – A CURRENT AND FUTURE EVALUATION

By Harry I. Tuggle, Jr., Martinsville, Va.

(When Harry Tuggle died in late June he was working on an article for the Journal describing his experiences with new (and old) flowers in the first four divisions of daffodils, together with his expectations of flowers to come. Death took him when he had finished his manuscript through Division III.)

Three blooming seasons have passed since the complete 1966 "Accent on Novelties." In these three years progress has been studied both here in Martinsville at my new location (of two seasons) and that of Bill Pannill, plus a rewarding trip to Oregon each year.

Introductions of new cultivars have brought some improvement in a number of more populous types while a regular ferment of evolutionary "leaps-forward" has taken place in the so-called "species hybrids" — the

flowers of Divisions 5, 6, 7 and 8. Some of the advances have been introduced, while others await the fretsome slowness of daffodil propagation. But to be completely *au courant* any new developments which I have observed will be discussed. The material in the pipeline may prove of more interest than some of the cultivars which have been delivered!

The numerals represent the breakdown by *Symposium* items.

1. Trumpet, lemon or sulfur yellow (1a): Nothing has been introduced yet to surpass the smooth lemon Moonshot that develops apricot tints inside the trumpet. Moonmist is valuable as an early bloomer, as early as old Forerunner. Evans' #H-4 is a fine buff or fawn tinted selection (from white trumpet breeding!). It holds its color during its long life. I regret that visits to Grant Mitsch's plantings in late April, early April and mid-April of 1967-69, respectively, have each time been at his late mid-season bloom period, so I am sure I have missed some of his best new selections.

2. Trumpet, self yellow or gold (1a): Recently acclimated from Tasmania, James M. Radcliff's Enmore is early, tall stemmed, and has the most rounded bloom yet seen in 1a. It created considerable interest when exhibited in Nashville. Arctic Gold will prove difficult to surpass, although an occasional bloom of Kingscourt can still make it look to its laurels! Carrickbeg, Olympic Gold, and Golden Horn are valued now that they have become completely acclimated. Bayard and Burnished Gold (almost identical sibs) add desirable gold after most 1a's are gone. Mitsch's Alchemy has taken on new life and is blooming quite early. In the rush for golden yellow, Slieveboy in medium yellow should not be overlooked. Uncle Remus is giving good bloom, a clear yellow, with overlapping perianth and a good orange trumpet of length equal to perianth segments. Brer Fox has been more questionable in vigor. Though borderline in appearance, its bright orange-red trumpet-length corona (equal to segs) makes it valuable for breeding better scarlet trumpets. Tidd-Pratt is rather strappy in form. Its sole virtue would appear to be its fertility. Red Curtain has not been seen on this side of the Atlantic, nor have several cultivars from W. O. Backhouse's next generation after Brer Fox and Uncle Remus. Bill Pannill bloomed a couple of fine, near-trumpet orange-reds from Kingscourt x Chemawa this year. Carried on ramrod stems, vigorous Inca Gold insists on being recognized for its deep gold blooms early in the season.

3. Trumpet, bicolor (1b): It is doubted if a more durable, early, well-contrasted, finer-formed, and more consistent 1b than Prologue could be produced! It can hardly be faulted as it grows here. Descanso is also rather early and is well contrasted. Mitsch's new Sumptuous is a large 1b in the grand manner — its broad overlapping perianth backs a well-flanged full trumpet of uniform buff-yellow. It is smoother and

better balanced here than in Oregon. There are several promising newcomers on the pink trumpet scene. C. E. Radcliff (named in honor of Jim Radcliff's father, whose Pink of Dawn and Dawnglow broke the pink trumpet "sound barrier") is early and has dependable apricot-pink color in a nicely-tapered and evenly-flanged trumpet, backed by a smooth, creamy white, overlapping perianth. A sister seedling, Rosedale*, is also early, with lovely form, a whiter perianth, and a trumpet of equal length of clear rosy pink. These two Tasmanian cultivars have been truly outstanding in recent years. Rosedew has a quite creamy perianth with a full-length trumpet of good apricot coloring and is distinct in having Kingscourt as a grandparent. It should be of value in introducing new blood into pink 1b breeding. Roselands is another Radcliff variety that is worthwhile. It is classed as a 2b but is trumpet in character and lacks a scarce eighth of an inch for trumpet measurement.

4. Trumpet, all white (1c): Vigil has never given finer or larger bloom than this year. It almost flaunted itself in objection to being outmaneuvered by Cantatrice in the recent popularity poll. Cantatrice in side-by-side comparison to Vigil is cream as opposed to white, even though it is an immaculate flower.

Guy Wilson's Ulster Queen has whiteness from Vigil and improved form from Empress of Ireland. Some of the blooms measure 2c but it is definitely trumpet in character.

Here may be as good a place as any to sound off about pernickety measurements to the sixteenth or even the ridiculous thirty-second of an inch as determining classification between trumpet, large, and small cups. Every grower of a representative daffodil collection notes seasonal variations in measurements. But the hybridizer is plagued by nit-picking rules of an artificial classification that requires strict measurement as the criterion and ignores the character of many flowers. It is time for measurements to serve as a guideline. In borderline cases the raiser should be permitted to state by character to which division a flower belongs. We have too many of these borderline cases that are radically out of character by strict adherence to measurements. I am ready to man the bastions for recognition of a flower's character to determine its classification, and to forbid measurements beyond the nearest eighth of an inch.

Meanwhile back to 1c's. Birthright is whiter and more elegantly styled than its sister Queenscourt. Chivalry is proving to be a prized, heavy-substanced, quite white late-midseason subject. It may well be the best of the Richardson 1c's introduced since Petsamo. Matterhorn

* Rosedale: its introduction and description in a Gibson catalog of the early 1950's antedates and takes priority under International Rules over the cultivar later registered under the same name.

is large and well formed but is creamy in comparison with many newcomers. We now have such fine 1c's that whiteness should be required and more attention paid to vigor and to resistance to basal rot (*Fusarium*). Celilo (Evans #A-1) is early and graceful and longer lasting in the garden than any other 1c. Panache is settling down and giving flowers with superb form and the most sparkling whiteness of any introduced white trumpet. As with the Empress of Ireland, it tends to be somewhat short in the stem. But it is unquestionably the top exhibition 1c on the market. Glenshesk has repressed me with its size, earliness and whiteness. A few bulbs of Empress of Ireland planted as a clump at the doorstep were long lived and portend a sound future for it as a garden variety. I cannot but report that from a large progeny (some 600 plants) from Vigil x Empress of Ireland I selected some outstanding 1c's. The overall quality was so unusually fine that the entire lot will be replanted for further observation. Although its susceptibility to basal rot in this climate makes White Prince difficult to retain, its sterling quality is proving it to be an outstanding pollen parent for 1c's and 2c's.

5. Trumpet, reverse bicolor (1d): Lunar Sea still leads the parade at early midseason and midseason, followed by Honeybird. Chiloquin, new, trim, and neat, is an outstanding flower of medium size that fills a vacancy at late midseason. It would be worthwhile even in Lunar Sea's season. It reverses more rapidly than any other introduced 1d. Rich Reward has the deepest 1d perianth coloring yet, while the inside of its trumpet fades to ivory. It should prove even better when settled. But it must be said that Chiloquin has taken off with a headstart. Mitsch's seedling from a Dawnglow seedling x Lunar Sea has an apricot-pink tint to the trumpet, the interior of which reverses. It is unique and is keenly anticipated. Evans' F266/4 continues to be a well contrasted 1d whose superbly rolled flange almost makes it appear to be 2d. The recently named Yellowstone of Evans was the much-admired F264/2 at the Portland convention. Mitsch's Z49/1 (may be a 2d from Moonlight Sonata x Daydream) is quite late, has very deep glistening yellow flat perianth, and the corona is white with a ruffled rim of luminous lemon-gold. New Era is worth tracking down (Puget Sound Bulb Exchange), for it is a tall well-formed 1d sib of Daydream and Bethany, and has given some noteworthy offspring.

6. Large Cup, self yellow (2a): Camelot has continued to give good flowers, but disappointingly has not improved its short-stem habit. Golden Aura is about as perfectly proportioned a large cup in pure golden yellow as could be imagined. With heavy substance and the smoothest texture it is a major exhibition contender.

Evans' unusual and beautiful F297 has been named Protege in honor of Grant's contributions to Murray's work and is worthy of the encomium!

Galway is *the* golden-yellow daffodil for garden use here, and Ormeau, which occasionally measures trumpet, is also a valued garden flower. Actually, Ormeau and Galway may be recommended in place of most of the commercial 1a's, which are poor garden doers here. Sunlit Hours gives large and handsome bloom early in the season. Oneonta (described in 1966 as Evans' late-blooming 2a) is two-toned in greenish yellow and blooms later when most 1a's and 2a's are gone. Golden Ace, from "down-under," is smaller than Galway, which it resembles, except for being rounder and better proportioned for showing as 2a. If I could grow only one golden yellow *trumpet type* it would still be Galway. I'll argue until doomsday about its classification as to type.

7. Large Cup, yellow perianth, red or orange cup (2a): The red-cup 2a's have generally improved in both form and dependability of coloration. Falstaff, Vulcan, Chemawa (almost scarlet this year) and Air Marshal are the pacesetters for more recent introductions. The "hottest" development in 2a's are the new entries with reddish or orange tones in the perianth. First shown (and cornered by Matthew Zandbergen) at Birmingham in 1951, Ambergate has a dependable reddish flush in its petal which holds well, and a deeply colored cup in nice proportion. Fiery Flame, Flamboyant, and Caracas are new from Richardson and have varied somewhat from season to season, but each has the color. I would opt for Fiery Flame on the basis of '69 performance, but being especially interested in this type I wouldn't be without any of them. An older and apparently unregistered entry from Dunlop is early blooming Carnberg, with a very large orange-tinted perianth and orange cup. Redlands, from Tasmania, is another that is large and early, and in some seasons it also has that copper or metallic tint in the perianth which I admit to finding so appealing.

Another entry is early Gypsy, which can outdo them all for brilliant cup coloring. Red Goblet is an older cultivar that can be striking. Matlock and Paracutin still lead the parade for garden use, the former being difficult to surpass in this climate for size and stem. Smiling Maestro promises to convert this garden duet into a trio.

Charming and diminutive Bantam is neatly formed and brightly colored. It might be a promising parent for miniatures; de Jager should be encouraged to catalog it (they bought the Wallace-Barr stocks).

Caramba and Leander are valued for their first-early bloom. Border Legend has failed to develop a proper stem for its large bloom, or sufficient cup coloring. Wilson's Schapiro has been outstanding at late midseason with large, well-colored blooms on tall stems. Zanzibar has

brilliant, sunproof coloring (which it transmits) at a needed time late in season, but it could have better form.

Miralgo is valued for its sun-resistant color with neat form and rolled cup edge. All in all, Falstaff, which virtually begins the yellow-red season, really sets the pace.

8. Large Cup, white perianth, yellow or light colored cup (2b): Opening with an immaculate perianth of chaste whiteness and with a beautifully tapered and well-contrasted yellow corona, a more lovely 2b (it almost makes 1b) than Wahkeena could hardly be imagined.

Precisely formed Joyous is now blooming very early and is telling as a 2b, or as the 2c to which it eventually fades in our sun. Festivity and Green Island still occupy their niche in the daffodil hall of fame. Green Island comes to the fore as being an outstanding parent for virtually every type of flower except trumpets. Bit O' Gold has developed into a large, handsome, flatter, later-blooming Green Island type. Abalone is in between the yellow- and pink-cup 2b's, having tints of each. It is one of the types for garden value every season.

9. Large Cup, white perianth, red or orange cup (2b): Hotspur, Avenger, and Don Carlos continue to form the standout trio among the Kilworth x Arbar offspring here. Don Carlos has had the best sun resistance, but is not as deeply colored as Hotspur and Avenger. Norval, Victory, Royal Regiment, and others are also good, but the whole tribe bears a very strong family resemblance.

Irish Legend (Kilworth x Tulyar) is neatly proportioned, more sun-fast than most, and should make a fine exhibition cultivar; the same holds for Fire Rocket (Kilworth x Avenger). Irish Rover was much finer its second season, having a deep orange cup with yellow filigreed rim. It can be faulted only for its definitely cream perianth. One of the best all-around red-cup 2b's offered is white-white petalled Rathroe with a smallish cup of deep red that holds well in the sun. This Wilson introduction is highly valued here but may be too late for the daffodil fanciers who limit their collections (and scope) to those cultivars which bloom in time for shows. I would relish several successive very early blooming seasons to convince the "in-time-for-showing" crowd that late varieties are worthwhile.

Rameses blooms early and has good form but the color varies from year to year, and the cream petals never lose a yellow flush around the base of the cup.

One of the most telling flowers for color contrast is Evans' C115 (Rose Marie x Carolina) which has very white petals and a clear yellow cup with strong red rim (a 2b Merlin). This year, due to some seasonal or temperature variation, the red rim was grass-green and was it spectacular!

Dynamite has proved to be the most showy orange-red-cup 2b as a garden subject. Alicante remains a good garden item.

Approaching spectrum red, and from the blue as opposed to the orange or yellow side of red, two new cultivars from Grant Mitsch are startling in their color. They are trail blazers in daffodil development. Both are from Precedent x Accent. Rubythroat blooms at midseason with a well-rounded perianth and cup; Cool Flame blooms later with perianth segments more ace-of-spades shaped. One must stand in rapt attention before crowns of such deep, intense rose-pink, foiled by green in the base, and by much whiter white perianths than the orange-red 2b's have. Really red red-cup 2b's are on the way and they are an out-growth of pink breeding.

A note to hybridizers: Bill Pannill and I both had thought that redder red-cups might be obtained by crossing the most intensely colored pinks with scarlet cups such as Rockall and Avenger. This year, to our chagrin, we flowered a motley assortment of yellow and orange crowned flowers that at their best might be complimented by being called culls.

10. Large Cup, all white (2c): Arctic Doric has come into its own as the outstanding 2c very early in the season. A lovely specimen of it was best bloom at Nashville this spring. An added attraction is the fine progeny it gives.

Early Mist is still valued for early bloom with large size and a tall strong stem. When mated with an assortment of whiter whites, however, it gave uniformly cream-colored offspring. Trumpet-crowned Canisp has given some good blooms for Bill, and in Oregon, but I have had difficulty retaining (*i.e.* not losing) it. At its best it is a striking 2c. Pristine continues its winning ways. I had blooms over five inches across that could not be faulted. It continues to prefer a lean diet and actually prefers warm weather. Both Easter Moon and Homage are well proportioned with very heavy substance and smooth texture, but they give occasional ragged bloom. Anyone interested in hybridizing should note that these two cultivars plus Glendermott appear to be without peer in giving greatly improved new 2c's. Knockbane has settled and has a neat trim cup that appears to be almost small, backed by a fine, ironed flat perianth. Desdemona is a full-measured 2c of the Ave type and is unequaled for size at late midseason. At the same season, immaculate Stainless is aptly named. It is without fault or blemish and its distinctively proportioned cup appears to have a faint bluish tint in early morning light.

No report can yet be given on Avella, the 2c that Guy Wilson rated so highly, as the wrong cultivar was received in its place. Graceful Glendalough, lavish Knowehead, flat-cupped Pinafore, spotless Snowshill and Ave (when it can be kept from rotting) are still highly valued.

Broomhill is settled and giving nice flowers, quite small. Seedlings from Easter Moon and Homage, just bloomed, outdistance it already.

11. Large Cup, reverse bicolor (2d): Daydream, Rushlight and Bethany, in approximately that order, are still the top introduced 2d contenders, but finer ones are on the way. Mitsch's new Amberglow (Lunar Sea x Daydream) has amber tints in the crown, but it may be considered a 2a instead of 2d. Evans had a nearly pure-white-crowned 2d that quickly reversed this year. It was from a seedling (Binkie x Daydream) x Daydream. I bloomed a sparkling gold-rimmed 2d from Rushlight x Daydream. Others are coming!

Limeade and Pastorale are valued for garden and for occasional exhibition bloom.

A side development from 2d breeding are some new ones at Evans' and Mitsch's that have cheddar cheese tints in the crowns, the interiors on some fading to a tone lighter than that of the perianth, thereby qualifying them for 2d.

Grant's new 2a, Euphony, is a hauntingly tinted, beautiful flower with excellent form. It is a pale icy-lemon cream, but I am uncertain as to whether the cup will reverse in warmer areas.

The first of the fine series from Playboy x Daydream, Scio (B36/6) is representative with its good yellow, flat, overlapping perianth and superbly proportioned cheese-toned crown. Others will be 2a's with white halos around the cup base, while others will reverse to the extent that cups are paler than the perianth color, thereby qualifying for 2d.

The D subdivision does *not* mean reverse bicolor only. Some of our judges should restudy the classification.

Aside from better color contrast and different combinations of color, the need for quicker reversing and resistance to basal rot will have to be tested on the new selections.

12. Small Cup, yellow perianth (3a): The big news in 3a's is the outstanding merit of several cultivars which in warmer areas fade rapidly to reverse coloring. Irish Coffee is fine, large, smooth, and strikingly handsome with a well-saturated perianth of lemon. Its cup, which is pencil-edged in orange-red when it opens, fades to ivory with a golden wire rim. It would be distinctive for color and form even if it did not reverse.

Old Satin may measure large cup but it looks small cup. This larger edition of Aircastle opens 3b, goes to 3a, and then in our sun is a 3d at its best period.

Murray Evans also has a definite 3d as it grows here. His G29/1, from Green Island x Foggy Dew, goes through the same color changes as Old Satin. At its best color it has a solid near-white flat cup backed by a lemon perianth.

Aircastle has been criticized previously for streaked color. An apology is due. I believe that my stock, all from one bulb, has the same virus which causes the color breaking in the 1d's and 2d's. At its peak form here Aircastle is more nearly 3a than 3b. Lemonade continues to be exemplary in form, uniform lemon color, stem, growth, etc. Beige Beauty has not settled down here yet to giving bloom that corresponds to its color plate. At its best it is not as deeply colored as Irish Coffee.

Perimeter is still about the best red-rimmed 3a for exhibition. I know of no introduced solid red-cup 3a that will hold even reasonably well in the sun and also be good for showing.

I will not shade and cosset my daffodils. I like them to be good for both show and garden, or notably outstanding for one of the other—or out they go.

Fred Board had a variety originally registered as a 2a that has proved to be the finest red-cup 3a here. From Kindled x Alport (a relation of Ambergate), Altruist is an answered prayer. It has a small, uniformly deep red cup that has good sun resistance, and a fine rounded perianth of metallic-tinted yellow that often takes on a copper glow. With good stem, neck, bulb, and other features it is hoped that it will be made available soon.

13. Small cup, white perianth, color not predominant (3b): The non-predominant (color less than half the length of the cup) 3b's are collectively one of the finest type of daffodils. A number of fanciers need to pay them more attention. They seem to be overshadowed by their more flashy, and often not as beautifully perfected, large cup brethren. They include:

Red-wire-rimmed Merlin; watermelon-banded, green-eyed and ultra-white Audubon; the improved Hamzali-type Fiorella; reddish-pink-rimmed Moina (virus-free stock from Dunlop); ruffled and always in top form Corofin; yet to be passed by its numerous siblings — Coloratura (which brings to mind a treasure chest of precious gems); and heavy, smooth Carnmoon. In addition Carnmoon is giving superb offspring.

A cross of Cantabile x Merlin gave two doubles out of a dozen plants, more evidence for my speculation that the unknown pollen parent of Merlin must have been a poet.

So outstanding that it commands special attention, Silken Sails can score no navigational errors. Regardless of weather conditions the large, faultless blooms command admiration. Green Hills is another that is "too late for showing," but no collection should be without this flower that has more chlorophyll in its cup than any other.

Greenfinch is a slightly more polished edition of Corofin. Green Linnet is a newcomer with a thinly penciled rim of color on its small green-based cup that is backed by a perianth of the best poeticus quality.

The value of Kingfisher with its red band, green eye and poeticus perianth has been recognized to the extent that it is in short supply. Bella Vista, an unregistered cultivar from "down-under," is sleek in form and sharply contrasted with its narrow deep red band on a rich yellow cup.

Mitsch's new Olathe has very heavy, yet smooth, substance with a pale lemon crown wire-rimmed in copper. Last, but by no means least, is Evans' poeticus-white-petalled Foxfire (described previously as C/53) with its green eye and flat cup smartly banded in a color that varies from season to season from a rose red to a coral-orange hue. Any of the color variations are delicate and pleasing.

14. Small Cup, white perianth, colored cup (3b): After growing Rockall here for more than a decade, I have never had a solitary flower that was less than a blue-ribbon specimen. It is one of the most consistently perfect cultivars I have ever grown (the number of named cultivars grown and evaluated here has now passed the two thousand mark and is well into the third thousand). Valhalla is giving good bloom. It occasionally measures but does not look like a large cup. Toreador gives later bloom that is more cherry red, while Accolade is unusually tall and its strong stem makes it useful for cutting.

Dragoman would be my choice for the best of the more classical small-cup (former Barrii) types with a solid red corona. Leonora is a *haute couture* item with a flat tangerine cup tidily frilled with yellow. It also has the whitest perianth found in either first or second generation introductions of the Kilworth x Arbar line. Board's #361, which he had christened but not registered as Larry, (after Larry Mains, who selected it from Board's seedlings that were culls from prior selections) has a fine white overlapping perianth and a large flat cup banded more than halfway into a yellow, then green, center. It was unusually sunfast for this type of red cup and merits registration and introduction.

15. Small Cup, all white (3c): The three dozen named and/or numbered selections in 3c have made an interesting study. Outstanding Angel; green-eyed Benediction; strong-stemmed-and-flowered Dreamcastle; massive Kincorth; perky Tranquil Morn, and near perfect Verona are a proven sextet of consistently high quality. White O'Morn (Evans D192/1) is still an exemplary white but has moved over into large-cup measurement, if not character.

I had never thought that Dallas could be surpassed, but three seasons has established that Richardson's Silver Cloud is just as white, more vigorous, and of firmer substance. It is smooth and has a delectable green eye. Tobernaveen remains a pernickety grower but has proven to be a great pollen parent for whiter, green-eyed, 3c's of fine form. Benediction is also an outstanding progenitor.

April Clouds and Cool Crystal are flowers of fine form and reliable quality. One could wish they were whiter. Sacramento is settling and giving well-formed flowers with a small cup of whose measurement there is no question. Cascade produces large blooms of good quality, but the cup never fades completely to white.

Murray Evans has a 3c sister seedling of Grace Note that is a better doer in our hot late-bloom period. It should be named. His H-44 series continues to be an intriguing strain. Their sparkling green eyes enrich the last few days of every season.

All the "near poets" bloom better if left down a minimum of two or preferably more years.

Jaunty medium-sized Lovable remains the most distinctive of the Green Island x Chinese White series.

Green Quest (Mitsch R12/3, from Chinese White x Autowin) aside from having vigor and the tallest stem of any 3c grown here, has a small frilled cup overflowing with green, and is supported by a smooth overlapping perianth.

MUSINGS AND MEANDERINGS

By POETICUS

It came as a bit of a surprise to learn that the daffodil was the national flower of Wales, a part of the British Isles not widely known on this side of the Atlantic for its cultivation of the genus and without commercial growers as far as we know. It was more of a shock to be advised by the "telly" that since daffodils were not in season for the investiture of the Prince of Wales the flowers of the leek were being used to ornament the occasion. We cannot help but resent equating this close relative of the malodorous onion with a flower as lovely as the daffodil. It may have its friends in the kitchen, but we have yet to hear that it has sufficient admirers to form an Allium Society.

In our opinion, the investiture of Prince Charles would have been greatly enhanced if it had been timed to coincide with the flowering of the daffodil. If that conflicted with his academic year, we suppose that his masters would have authorized a few days' absence.

Reuters News Agency reported that efforts had been made to bring large quantities of daffodils into bloom in Kenya, for use in decorating "the gray walls of Caernarvon Castle." Kenyan flower growers planted daffodils, but they failed to bloom because of a long dry spell. A last-minute newspaper appeal failed to bring in a single daffodil.

Incidentally, it was only a few years ago that the daffodil replaced the leek as the official floral emblem of Wales.

EIGHT DAYS IN NORTHERN SPAIN

By F. R. Waley, Sevenoaks, Kent, England

Immediately after the convention at Nashville, Dr. Throckmorton flew to Ireland, and later to England, to see daffodils as they are grown and shown abroad. He was the speaker at the Daffodil Dinner in connection with the London Daffodil Show on April 15, and the following day he and Matthew Zandbergen flew to Madrid to join Mr. Waley on the trip described below.

Leaving Madrid on April 17 via the Guadarrama pass, the first stop was Avila with its huge medieval walls surrounding the whole town, its cathedral and the fine Romanesque church of San Vincente. Unfortunately time did not allow for a detour to Segovia, another interesting town with its magnificent Roman aqueduct. Before reaching the Sierra de Gredos in a rather dry field *Narcissus bulbocodium citrinus* were mixed with the attractive *Romulea clusiana*. In the Sierra, where two days were spent, *N. bulbocodium* grew in vast numbers, the yellow forms usually in wetter ground than *citrinus*. There were also large areas of *Crocus carpetanus*, both white and purple, and higher up *Narcissus rupicola* alongside the granite rocks which litter the mountainside. A few *N. triandrus* were growing in the lower ground along the Rio Tormes with gageas, *Scilla monophylla*, the leaves of *colchicum* and merendera.

Driving north, storks nesting on church towers and occasionally on poplar or eucalyptus trees were a constant source of interest. A halt at Leon enabled us to visit the cathedral with its beautiful early glass and the Pantheon de los Reyes before staying three days in the Asturias mountains. *Narcissus bulbocodium* was again seen in many places, including one mentioned in Peter Barr's diary. A short scramble above the road to where the snow had just melted, *N. asturiensis* were in such numbers that the ground looked yellow from a quarter of a mile away. There were also many of the pink (and a few white) European *Erythronium dens-canis*, the (autumn-flowering) *Crocus nudiflorus*, *Fritillaria hispanica*. The one wet morning of the trip was used to visit Oviedo, where the weather cleared, to see two ninth century Visigothic churches, the summer palace of the Visigothic king, and the unique early church treasures, which were fortunately saved when the reds sacked the Camera Santa during the civil war.

Going to our next destination *N. triandrus albus* was plentiful in the oak scrub along the road, and the water-meadows along the River Esla were full of *N. pseudo-narcissus* var. *nobilis*, a 15-inch bicolor trumpet. Some were in flower, but a week later the whole place would have been a sheet of yellow. Crossing the San Glorio pass (magnificent views but very bad road surface) *N. asturiensis* and other interesting alpine plants were seen as was the case at our destination, the headwaters of the Rio Deva, above which *NN. asturiensis* and *bulbocodium* were growing very high up.

N. pseudo-narcissus subsp. *pallidiflorus* grows along the north coast, but they were in seed by this time on the low ground. On another dull day, going to the boat at Bilbao, we had time to see the lovely old village and church of Santillana del Mar and the prehistoric paintings in the nearby



Narcissus asturiensis in the Asturias Mountains

cave of Altamira. We also passed the field near Unquera where Dr. Meyer found what was reputed to be *N. pseudo-narcissus* subsp. *tortuosus*. In past years I have found only forms of *N. pseudo-narcissus pallidiflorus* in this field, which is now under cultivation and there are no narcissus there.

The main roads are good but some of the high passes are very rough. People think it is only necessary to go to Spain to see masses of all kinds of *Narcissus*. Anyone who keeps his eyes open along the roads will see *N. bulbocodium*. But many species are now found only in out of the way places, owing to forestry planting, the spread of agriculture brought about by irrigation and improved methods, and by unskilled digging of bulbs for sale to merchants. But those anxious to see *Narcissus* in the wild and unable to go at the time mentioned here can by careful staff work see some daffodil in some part of Spain from about Christmas in the area around Gibraltar till June on a northern mountain.

Whenever possible we stayed at paradors, the Government-run hotels, which are good, clean, and economical but where little English is spoken. Booking rooms in advance is recommended.

Notes on Narcissus Species seen in Northern Spain.

1. These dwarf species are mostly mountain plants. They grow very quickly and flower on very short stalks just as the leaves appear above ground. But both the stalk and the leaves get longer as they go to seed.

2. They get a lot of moisture (often running water) when growing and after seeding are protected from the heat by long grass, bracken, or shrubs. This summer shading might be tried by growers in the hotter parts of U.S.A.
3. These small bulbs, especially the *bulbocodiums*, often increase by splitting in England but increase by seed in their homeland.
4. Many subspecies, varieties, and clones have been named by botanists and nurserymen, for example *N. bulbocodium conspicuus*, *genuinus*, *nivalis*, *tenuifolius*, *obesus*, *filifolius*, etc., and some are definite subspecies as the chromosome counts show. But the nonscientific man will find such variations in size, shape, and color of flowers and leaves, and also differences in flowering time that he will be able easily to produce a chain of intermediate forms connecting all these varieties together. The same applies to a lesser extent with *NN. asturiensis*, *triandrus*, and *rupicola*; and if you go to the Ronda area or the Pyrenees you will have even more of the same trouble with the small jonquils and the trumpets, respectively.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SEASON, 1969

A DAFFODIL SEASON TO REMEMBER!

By Mary A. Becker, Kansas City, Mo.

I have been growing and enjoying daffodils for quite a few years, but this was the most perfect and enjoyable daffodil season I can recall. Our Midwest weather usually deals us a bad time during daffodil season, but, so far as my garden is concerned, 1969 was different. Even the rains that came were gentle and there was no hail or freezing weather. Daffodil bloom, too, was late — at least ten days — and there was no really hot weather.

While enjoying the lovely daffodils I saw in Nashville, I had a feeling I might come home to considerable bloom, but I was mistaken: only four varieties were in bloom in my garden on April 5, as the weather had continued cool. However, in a few days the season began in earnest and early and midseason varieties all bloomed together.

We moved almost 15 years ago in mid-November to a new home located on a corner lot which has about a 4-foot sloping terrace from edge of side street to lot level. After clearing away poison ivy and some weeds, I managed to plant a few varieties of daffodils on this terrace on November 15, among them three bulbs of 1a Lord Nelson. This planting thrived, has been moved once and bulbs shared, but I still have two large groups of it and this year had about fifty blooms of this large lemon-colored beauty in each. This terrace now has many varieties of daffodils planted on it; the drainage is perfect, and even in unfavorable weather there is much bloom. Daffodils of all types do wonderfully well on this terrace and there is much color and bouquet material. Varieties that bloomed especially well for me this year are: 1a: Arctic Gold, Slieveboy, Viking, and late-blooming Bastion, Donore, and Sligo; 1b: Content, Ballygarvey, Preamble, Straight, and Trouseau; 1c: Rashee, Vigil, Cantatrice, Glenshesk, and Fairy Dream; 1d: Honeybird was nicest but Spellbinder, as usual, bloomed well.

Due to our cooler weather, the pinks and red cups colored much better than usual. Among the pinks, *Passionale* was lovely, also *Radiation*. *Rima* bloomed beautifully and lasted well. *Foray* with its crown banded with orange-salmon was a pretty sight for days. I particularly enjoyed *Roseworthy* with its very pink cup.

In the 2a's *Galway* was fine, also *Ormeau* and *Yellow Moon*. *Camelot*, new for me this year, was lovely, with beautiful color, form, and substance, and was long lasting. In the red cups, *Vulcan* was very bright, had good substance and much garden value. *Home Fires* did an excellent job of blooming, as did *Ceylon*, *Armada*, *Court Martial*, and *Paracutin*. *Avenger* was excellent, and so was *Bit O' Gold*. Among the older 2b's I love *Festivity*, *Carnlough*, *Carnalea*, *Blarney's Daughter*, *Interim*, *Lingering Light*, *Thistle Dew*, and *Statue*. All performed well this year.

Of the 2c's *Ardbane*, *Ludlow*, *Snowfall*, *Wedding Bell*, and *Wedding Gift* are favorites. 2d's *Daydream*, *Pastorale*, *Nazareth*, *Lemon Doric*, and prolific *Binkie* were all lovely. Incidentally, *Binkie* received the most votes in Central Region 1968 Symposium ballots. As I look over my list, I see so many I think are favorites. In the 3b class they are *Aircastle*, *Accolade*, *Coloratura*, *Limerick*, *Snow Gem*, *Tranquil Moon*, and darling little *Grace Note*, almost the last to bloom. In the 3c class: *Chinese White*, *Benediction*, and *Cushendall*.

I do not have many doubles but *White Lion* does best for me. *Pink Chiffon* and *Daphne* bloomed well also, and on *Camellia*, which usually disappoints, this year's blooms looked like yellow rosebuds when picked early.

In the 5a's *Honey Bells*, *Liberty Bells*, *Tresamble*, and *Yellow Warbler* were best. In the 5b's *Hawera*, *Thoughtful*, and *Tinleton*. *Bushtit*, *Charity May*, *Dove Wings*, *Jenny*, and *Titania* excelled in Div. 6. 7a: *Sweetness*, *Shah*, and *Waterperry*; 7b: *Sweet Pepper*, *Tittle-Tattle*, *Kidling*, and *Chérie*. *Finch*, new for me this year, was a delight, and very prolific.

Among the tazettas, *Geranium*, *Martha Washington*, and *Silver Chimes* were best; in the poeticus group *Cantabile*, *Actaea*, *Milan*, *Perdita*, and *Quetzal*.

About April 27 I picked some of the best late varieties and put them in containers in a basement refrigerator. These I enjoyed with an occasional peek for three weeks and brought them out several times to show to friends.

My last daffodil note on May 2 read "Still nice: *Cantabile*, *Polar Ice*, *Grace Note*, *Milan*, *Camelot*, *Lintie*, *Daphne*, *Kidling*, *Beryl*, and *Accolade*." By that time it was beginning to get very warm. It was a delightful season!

DAFFODIL DIARY, 1969

By Leonora C. Wilkie, Bellbrook, Ohio

My blooming season began with *Paper Whites* and *Soleil d'Or* on the windowsill during the winter. They were followed in February and March by standard varieties grown in plastic water buckets — easy to punch holes for drainage and large enough for good root runs.

March 25: Taped series of TV interviews for Dayton Council of Garden Clubs on WLW-D TV (color). Subjects: anatomy of daffodil bulb, selection of varieties for special purposes, landscaping with daffodils (slides), forcing

indoors, and the classification and preparation of cut blooms for exhibition. The series ran five days (March 31 to April 1) and was repeated April 14 to 18 in preparation for annual daffodil shows. Cut flowers used in interview had been forced. They were: Fortune, Lemnos, Ann Abbott, Jezebel, Therm, and Merlin. Horn of Plenty, a white 5a, grown indoors in a 5-inch clay pot, was most attractive. The stem of average length was in excellent proportion to the pot, and it carried three blooms.

April 1: Off to convention. *N. cyclamineus* in full bloom in rock garden. Peeping Tom, Bartley, February Gold, Troussseau, Ceylon, and Charity May each had a bloom or two opening.

April 6: Easter. Heavy rains and cool weather brought out more flowers, including Moonstruck, Moonshot, Moonmist, Beryl, Small Talk, Le Beau, Wedding Bell, Saltash, Entrancement, Arctic Gold, Slieveboy, and many others.

April 9: Taped interview co-sponsored by Dayton Council of Garden Clubs and WHIO TV (color). Subject: Daffodils in flower arrangements. Peeping Tom, Ice Follies, Circus Clown, and Jezebel made good subjects. In the garden Ludlow, Rosario, Pipers Barn, Limeade, Wee Bee, Marionette, Mite, and Fawnglo were a few of the varieties in bloom. Fawnglo had a beautiful peachy-pearl crown. Lemon Meringue was a real beauty. Cool, damp weather with some foggy mornings. Few sunny days.

April 17: Taped last interview of season with Harry Butler, garden editor for WHIO TV (color). Station and Midwest Region co-sponsored. Representative daffodils from every division were shown, with a discussion of characteristics. Viewers were invited to join ADS. Such goodies as Rima — extra large, with striking lilac tones in trumpet, Towhee — originated by Mrs. Goethe Link in her Midwest garden, Matador — only stem of Div. 8 in bloom at the time, Pipit — reverse bicolor, and Chickadee attracted attention. However, the flowers that were picked by the emcee on our invitation to take any flowers he chose were the miniatures: Mite, *N. cyclamineus*, *N. triandrus albus* and *concolor*, Small Talk, Wee Bee, Bobbysoxer, Bebop, Baby Moon, and Marionette.

April 19: Dayton Council Flower Show. Very few entries but superior quality. Texture, substance, and color excellent in most cases. No trouble finding blue ribbon winners among the daffodils.

April 22: ADS co-sponsored show put on by Ohio Association of Garden Clubs, Region 3. Terrific response from exhibitors and high quality blooms. Miniatures attracted a lot of attention, and many visitors requested lists and sources for purchase. We predict a slight boom in the miniature market in the Midwest!

This week marked the peak of the daffodil season in my garden. I had time to study them at home as well as on the show tables as I had taken the month off from other duties to go "daffodilling." I discovered the beauty of Chemawa. The yellow rounded perianth and the rather long crown of intense orange with a greenish yellow edge is most unusual and attractive. Ludlow and Festivity were never so beautiful: large, smooth, and tall. Clarity of color and good pose marked most of the many blooms. And the pinks were pink! Even the "oldies" were colorful, though their form and texture did not improve one bit. Pink Isle was especially outstanding. Wild Rose, which bloomed much later, was a luscious combination of pure white, pink, and clear green center. Sometimes we don't find time to appreciate the

medium-sized flowers. They are lost between the big ones and the minatures. How about little Orange Queen, just the color of juice from a sun-ripened orange, Fairy Circle, a perfect circle with the entrancing pinkish rim around the cup, Cantabile and Quetzal, with the poeticus white background and the red-rimmed cups of greenish tint?

About this time I was getting to the stage my daughter dreads. The stage when every question or comment directed to me gets the simple answer "Daffodils." (That's what she tells.)

April 26: Ordinarily we would be practically "bloomed out," but 1969 was an unusual year. I had enough goodies to enter several classes in the Western Reserve Daffodil Show in Cleveland, and I left hundreds behind in the garden. Hordes of 3b's were just coming out. Kilworth won the ADS Gold Ribbon that day. Geranium had quite a few blooms, five to a stem (one had six). Tresamble was unusually good. The minatures were still going strong, and the 3c's were not yet in bloom.

May 1: Frigid, Cushendall, Cantabile, Irish Luck, Late Sun, Bastion (the best of those last-named 1a's), Albus Plenus Odoratus, *N. x biflorus*, Pixie, Xit, and an old poeticus with three long triangular feathers peeping out of the usual red-rimmed yellow center. Does anyone know its name?

May 15: Hawera, Pixie's Sister, Golden Dawn, Vireo, and *N. x gracilis* extended the season to an unusual length. My records begin in 1948, and this has been the longest and finest year since I began my card file. I doubt there was a better season between the time I planted my first daffodil bulb and 1948. In my book 1969 was TOPS.

MARYLAND NOTES

By Ethel R. Gundry, Baltimore, Md.

The cool spring in Maryland resulted in a late daffodil season this year. This gave us many beautiful Div. I flowers, especially for the Maryland Daffodil Show on April 15 and 16. Even though we had such a late spring, there was really a fine display of blooms in almost every division, except for a scarcity of 3c's. I felt that Kingscourt and Cantatrice were especially beautiful this year, and are counted upon as fine performers. It is of interest to note that of the 2a's Galway was a consistent winner, having won first, second and third in the section for three items of one variety. Ceylon brought home ribbons for its exhibitors. Thalia, a graceful flower, won first, second, and third in the class for exhibitors growing not more than 25 varieties, and proved its merit.

One of the greatest pleasures, and one of the highlights of the season, is seeing Mrs. F. Warrington Gillet's beautiful daffodils planted on a hillside in the midst of the handsome and unusual azaleas and rhododendrons and many stately trees. This location facing southeast seems ideal for the luxuriant growth of daffodils, which are planted in drifts. One could write much about her lovely daffodils and the beauty of the place. As usual, Mrs. Gillet won many ribbons and special awards in our show, including the first presentation of the award established in memory of Louise Hazlehurst Wharton. The award was given for the best American-bred standard daffodil shown in any horticultural class, and the winning bloom was Honeybird. Among her other winning daffodils were White Prince, Irish Charm, Tudor

Minstrel, Matlock, Entrancement, Rushlight, Lemon Drops, L'Innocence, Snow Gem, and Harmony Bells.

Some other flowers which did very well this season for various exhibitors in the Maryland Daffodil Show were Preamble, Abalone, Vigil, Pink Smiles, Binkie, Doubtful, and White Lion, a dependable double in this area. There seemed to be less blasting of doubles generally this year.

Due to the cool and late spring, some of the beautiful blooms which appeared a week or more after the show, and which were reported to have performed well, were Frosty Morn, Corofin, Verdin, Mary Plumstead, and Kidling. Bethany colored particularly well, and Blarney and Jezebel also showed fine color. Hawera outdid itself with a multiplicity of blooms per stem.

I was delighted with Bartley, a present to me at the regional meeting in Williamsburg last fall. The bulbs produced fine blooms, and I am very glad, indeed, to have this delightful flower.

For Marylanders at the Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Show it was interesting to see the innovation of commercial and special exhibits which must have attracted much interest in the community. Among the interesting special horticultural exhibits, I thought the bonsai display was especially noteworthy. The daffodil blooms were so fine that one felt the exhibitors could not have suffered from the cool, late spring. Galway, best bloom, was very beautiful.

The Harford County Daffodil Show on April 23rd was lovely, as always. With three Harford County garden clubs collaborating, many fine blooms of high quality were exhibited. Their date seemed a perfect one for the season. Mrs. Frederick J. Viele's Cantatrice, which won the Gold Ribbon, and Richard Koestner's Arish Mell were particularly handsome.

It seemed to me the blooms this year had especially good color, particularly the pinks, and also substance and keeping qualities. Perhaps it was the cool, late spring, after all, which helped to produce these quality flowers.

THIS WAS MY SEASON

By W. A. Bender, M.D., Chambersburg, Pa.

My 1969 daffodil season could be summarized briefly 8-1-1, which any sports coach would consider very gratifying.

Starting gloriously with the southern hospitality at Nashville, my season included a number of joys and disappointments never before experienced. Highlights of the ADS Convention for me were: the fine show staged at Cheekwood by the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society, loaded with silver but dominated by Harry I. Tuggle, Jr.'s Carey Quinn Gold Medal collection including the outstanding pink C. E. Radcliff; my election as a regional director from the Northeast for which I thank the Society for its confidence; and the memorable visit to the English landscape gardens of Miss Ward and Miss Ziegler — 89 acres of natural woodland, meadow, and streamside plantings — masses and drifts of daffodils — the like of which I had never seen.

The several warm days, which peaked the season at Nashville, also opened my season with Sacajawea and Golden Harvest in the borders. Continued warm weather produced short stems and flowers of poor substance in the early bloomers, but then two weeks of cool rainy or misty weather before

our show on April 22nd brought the mid-season bloomers to good size and substance.

Judging in the Maryland Daffodil Society show in Baltimore is always a pleasure — talking with fellow judges and exhibitors, sharing experiences, and seeing their fine specimens and collections. Unfortunately, I always see several beautiful flowers that I must order for next year.

After spending much of Sunday making transportation racks for my Mustang, cutting and hardening flowers for an educational display at Lewistown and seedlings for Judging School III, I arose at 5 a.m. on Monday and drove to Claymont, Del., to serve as instructor for sections A and C in School III. Then, after a pleasant luncheon, I drove to Lewistown, Pa., to judge a mock show that evening and spent two more hours initiating the Mifflin County Garden Club in the growing of show daffodils and hopefully planning an ADS show for next year. I reached home after 410 miles of driving and rose again at dawn on Tuesday to cut and "plant" 500 blooms and foliage for an educational slide exhibit illustrating the use of daffodils in landscape design for our own Chambersburg Show that day. This made me wish for a New Zealand spring where daffodils bloom from July through October, and everything wouldn't have to be done in three days.

The highlight of the Chambersburg Garden Club 33rd Annual Daffodil Show was the staging of the challenge class of 54 stems, three blooms each of 18 varieties, any division, each stem scoring 90 points by ADS judging. Mrs. Marie Hartman of Chambersburg, Pa., staged a beautiful collection of blooms, all of which were grown in mixed borders — not in a sheltered test or show garden. To the best of my knowledge, this is the first time a class of this size has been staged in the U.S.A. The trophy is a custom-crafted 62-ounce silver pitcher appliqued obverse and reverse with a clump of three large-cupped daffodils and engraved "The Kathryn E. Warfel Bender Memorial." The trophy is to be an annual challenge in the Chambersburg Show but will be available to nearby regional shows on application. It may be won only once by an individual; I do not expect it will quickly become cluttered with names of successful challengers.

During the 10 days preceding our show, it was so cool and rainy or misty that it was almost impossible to do any hybridizing in the early bloomers, but the weather did clear and warm so that about a hundred crosses were made this year. Last year in my row of seedlings from 1962 Arctic Gold x Golden Rapture was one I thought quite nice. Alas! this year the foliage came up distorted, and there was no bloom. This year in my 1965 seedling bed 30 to 40 bloomed, one of which made my heart skip. A Bithynia seedling had the usual green of the seed parent in not-so-good perianth and a white cup ($\frac{1}{3}$) with a lacy edge of yellow and olive green. In 10 days of hot weather and several showers, the rim narrowed to 30% but the green did not fade or burn. Whether this is a freak of weather or season will have to be determined, but I was willing to gamble all the pollen on my best whites.

The tie score would be the season and the quality of flowers. Most were just average, but I well remember Mitsch's Prologue standing straight up in the rain while most of the others were beaten down. It looked fresh rain after rain after rain. Certainly it's my best 1b, while I like Downpatrick for later season. Among the 1968 newcomers, Cool Crystal was tall and stately and of wonderful substance, Quetzal was very pert, and Arish Mell was lovely. Quick Step bloomed a new stem every two days for 10 days.

The most disappointing experience of my season was the total crop failure "down at the farm." Last year, I had an extensive root lesion nematode infestation in my daffodil beds at home, and Penn State plant pathologists threw in a bulb and stem nematode report that shook me. All the bulbs were lifted, and the soil was treated with Dowfume at the surface and Vapam in subsoil irrigation. However, I did not get the bulbs treated in a hot water bath before the root ring started to swell. For that reason, after three negative reports on bulb and stem nematode from the Nematology Section, U.S.D.A., at Beltsville, Md., I went ahead and planted the beds at home, but, because of the nematode scare, I refused to give away any bulbs and lined out the extras in rows down at my dairy farm.

Well! A more sorry looking planting of supposed-to-be daffodils you never saw! Many barely came up. Possibly 10% bloomed, but there wasn't a show bloom from three thousand bulbs. My Love laid the bloom just out of the ground between two four inch leaves like a sheepish little puppy with his head on the ground between his front legs. Why? Bulbs were the same as I planted at home, where they looked perfectly healthy. Both places they were planted with 6-24-24 fertilizer, MgSO₄, and Thimet (a systemic nematicide). In my garden peat moss is always used; at the farm, wheat stubble was plowed down without manure. The farm is level limestone, well drained (downward) Hagerstown loam (Penn State Category I fertility). My farmer ordinarily rips up 12 inches of topsoil with his 5 gang IH plow.

Of course I've sent soil samples to Penn State from both the garden and the farm, but I do not anticipate much help from that. I am satisfied that the root lesion nematode is eliminated and that the bulb and stem nematode problem never did exist. My working diagnosis is acclimation but it's hard to accept when both plantings are in the same soil type barely three miles apart. What's to be done with three thousand unbloomed seedlings that have to be moved and where shall this year's crop of seeds be planted?

This was a hard one to lose!

DAFFODILS AMONG THE ROCKS OF THE NORTH SHORE OF MASSACHUSETTS

By Louisa V. Conrad, Prides' Crossing, Mass.

Ordinarily being on the seashore means we escape heavy snowfalls. This year, however, when we returned from the West Indies March 8 there was no Minimus in bloom. Snow everywhere, even 2 feet deep on a southerly slope on the ledges where the miniatures are tucked in any available crack. Minimus finally appeared on the 4th of April, followed by Lobularis on the 13th and Salmon Trout on the 15th, as it grows on a protected terrace.

The season really began on April 25; the following were in bloom: *N. calcicola*, *N. rupicola*, Yellow Warbler, Bushtit, Jenny, Hunter's Moon, W. P. Milner, Snow Gem, Beryl, Sugarbush (a darling, increases well), Xit (two forms), Diolite, Nanus, Sidhe (another favorite), Thoughtful, Tête-a-Tête, Charity May, Woodgreen, Spellbinder, Daviot, Charter. After that I lost track, because Mrs. Sedgwick and I were getting ready to go to the Hartford Show and also preparing for our own show on May 8-9. This was the first ADS show held in this area. It was a small one, with our club, the North Shore Garden Club, responsible for horticulture and the Federation for the

Flower Arrangement Section. Everyone seemed pleased, both the ADS judges, who so generously gave of their time and talents, as well as the exhibitors. Approximately 150 entries in the Horticultural Section.

Favorites among later-blooming flowers doing well, grown in clumps near rocks, not in prepared beds, were: Foggy Dew, Cloneen, Binkie, Lemonade, Castle of Mey, Ludlow, Chérie, Dreamlight, Chinese White, Pontresina, Loch Maree, Tornamona, Tittle-Tattle, Rashee, Fair Colleen, Royal Seal, Kilworth, Statue, Castle Coole, Vigil, and many others. The Guy Wilson whites are my favorites — Empress of Ireland a disappointment always, though. All my bulbs came directly from him, until his untimely death in the early sixties.

My season ended with Frigid. It took five plantings in different places to find a place where the bulbs were happy. Now they produce twin flowers, so starlike and lovely, but of course no good for the show bench.

Some of my bulbs from Ireland last year arrived very late, due to the dock strike, and were planted on December 1. I have often done this against all rules, for various reasons, and the bulbs have always bloomed, usually about three weeks late. This spring, alas, due to the ice and heavy snows only leaves were produced, and some bulbs disappeared completely.

HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

Seed Offered

Murray W. Evans, Chairman, Breeding and Selection Committee, has a fine selection of seed available for the growing ranks of daffodil raisers in our Society. Following is a partial list of crosses of which seed should still be available to members who write promptly: Accent x Roman Candle, Green Island x Evans 2b seedling (with unusual cheesy-buff cup), Abalone x Accent, Butterscotch x Culpepper selected 1a seedling, Empress of Ireland x mixed whites, and, for those who like genealogies, Evans L-30 x K-44. (L-30 = (Pink Lace x Interim) x Caro Nome. K-44 = Evans C-165 x Irish Rose. C-165 = Interim x Radiation.)

There are also several lots from Mr. Fowlds, which are described below.

Roberta Watrous has made available a certain amount of seed of species, especially *N. cyclamineus*.

Miss L. Hymus, Stanhope Road, Walliston 6076, Western Australia, may have some extra pods from "all-Australian" crosses to share with us. Seed would be available in October or November, and should be requested directly from Miss Hymus. Requests for the other seed offered should be sent to ADS Seed Broker, William O. Ticknor, 2814 Greenway Blvd., Falls Church, Va. 22042.

Seed Contributed by Mr. Fowlds.

I have placed the seed in three separate lots. Lot 1 is from a small clone that closely resembles the species *N. cyclamineus*, but the plants are larger and more vigorous. This lot also contains seed from a number of other choice seedlings that are beginning to divide and produce three or four blossoms each. All of these were cross-pollinated with pollen from selected

flowers. I expect seedlings produced from this lot to have a large proportion of excellent plants for use in future hybrids.

Lot 2 is a general mixture of seed from various hybrids, and will produce a much larger variety of plants and provide a much wider choice of types for the breeder to select for his own work.

Lot 165 is seed from a mixed population of a single cross (*Mite* x *N. cyclamineus*) x *N. cyclamineus*. The bulbs and plants in this hybrid are more dwarf than in most hybrids, but they show a good tendency to divide and form clones. This seed was produced by random pollination with a brush, and also by crossing with pollen from selected flowers. I have put the seed of this cross in a separate lot only because the pedigree of one parent is known.

When seedlings from Lot 1 reach the blooming stage it should be interesting to compare them with the species.

I have been working with these miniatures as a hobby for more than 25 years, and the work has been very interesting. I am pleased to contribute the seed to the Society, and hope it may come into the hands of a few members who are able to make good use of it in their own breeding programs.

— MATTHEW FOWLDS

Odd Crosses

After seven years of waiting, Caerhays x Apricot Distinction gave me a 6b similar in size and form to Roger but with different coloring. The smooth reflexed perianth was yellow with a buffy pink overlay and the cup a deep gold. The foliage was unusually broad and of the same handsome green as Caerhays. This one bloom had enough distinction to make the cross seem worth repeating on a larger scale.

Nine bulbs of Binkie x Coverack Perfection have produced large- and small-cupped blooms that open and remain the greenish-yellow that doesn't seem to please the average viewer. To some, freshly opened blooms appear to be aging; to others, "their faces are dirty."

From Ormeau x Chinese White, I have a very nice flower resembling the pollen parent except for an attractive pink edging on the short cup.

Four borderline 3a's from Revelry x Apricot Distinction are practically sunproof. The entire flower of one opens completely green changing in a couple of days to yellow with a red-bordered cup.

One seedling from Sincerity x Foggy Dew opens with a deep yellow trumpet and white perianth, then changes slowly to the same limey color throughout. It is one of the longest lasting flowers that I grow.

— MILDRED H. SIMMS

"LAVISH GIFT"

"Visiting Lord and Lady Carrington, Sir Tufton Beamish, M.P., nipped some pods off their dead daffodils. Because Lady Carrington remonstrated he ordered two dozen new bulbs for her at the R.H.S. Daffodil Show. He has just had the invoice. At £40 a bulb it amounted to £960!!! Sir Tufton has ordered another variety!!! (From "Peterborough's column," London Daily Telegraph, May 12, 1969.)

FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

By DR. GLENN DOOLEY, *Bowling Green, Ky.*

Once again the beauty of the daffodil has faded into history. Some few reports have already been made available. It is always a matter of interest to note how varieties perform in certain areas while in other areas they seem unable to give their best.

Celeste Cox of Falls Church, Va., finds there is something of a problem in growing some of the miniatures. It is her feeling that drainage is sometimes inadequate and will cause a loss in bulbs. She planted some of her bulbs in raised beds where the soil had been mixed with sand. Other bulbs were planted in pots in which decayed tree trunks and black soil were mixed. She has continued her efforts in locating other favorable spots for bulb planting. She grew well Bobbysoxer, Demure, Sundial, Sun Disc, Bebop, and Hawera in a rich, loose soil around a Japanese red maple tree. This bed was well dug and fertilized for pansies.

Frances Armstrong of Covington, Va., reported an excellent year for a number of her miniature varieties. Kidling bloomed for the first time in several years. Other varieties doing quite well were *N. x tenuior*, Cyclataz, Sundial, Bobbysoxer, Wee Bee, Stafford, Marionette, Snipe, *N. asturiensis*, La Belle, Little Beauty, Frosty Morn, and *N. bulbocodium obesus*.

Some growers have difficulty with their miniatures because of early-season cold. Lucy Christian of Barboursville, Va., solved this problem. She created a "mini-greenhouse" by placing a fruit jar over the blooms. This protected the blooms nicely while the cold persisted. I wonder if plastic protection could provide the necessary "mini-climate" for this protection?

Speaking of mini- (or micro-) climates, I have made some observations in my garden. It slopes slightly downward to the northeast. The lower portion receives some protection from buildings, trees, and shrubs. The upper part is much more exposed. In the more protected area, Sun Dance bloomed several days earlier than it did in the less protected area. This arrangement extended the blooming period by as much as one week. The quality of the bloom, however, was equally good in either location.

Mount Hood gave a remarkable display of the effects of micro-climates. A few plants in a well-protected location gave remarkably fine blooms as much as one week earlier than those in a less protected area. In another garden, there is a row of some forty feet in length. One end of this row is in a more highly protected area but less so than the above. One end of this row bloomed several days earlier than the other end. The quality of bloom was about equal all down the row.

Finally, two clumps of Sweetness were also observed. The protected planting bloomed as much as ten days earlier than the clump in the less protected area. The quality of bloom was about the same.

These observations demonstrate well the effects of micro-climates. This suggests that it is possible for a grower to arrange his plantings of a variety in such manner that flowers of a given variety will be available for an extended show season.

Those readers who chose to visit my place at convention time found many hundreds of varieties growing and blooming. Many varieties growing here are no longer found in existing catalogs.

For example, numerous poeticus varieties are found here. It would surely be a thrill to make a five-stem entry of these. I would like to present Quetzal, Sea Green, Tannahill, Thomas Hardy, and Milan. Another fine entry would be Dactyl, Sidelight, Cantabile, Lights Out, and Perdita. There is a new poeticus variety, Otterburn, that is tempting. Some few varieties seem unable to increase well. These are Dulcimer, Nantucket, and Shanach. In fact, Shanach is a difficult one to keep growing.

DAFFODILS ON THE MOVE — PART TWO

By Jane Birchfield, Ashburn, Virginia

That first autumn had been a frantic time of trying to get bulbs in the ground; the following late summer was an equally frenzied time of trying to get the weeds under control.

When a notice of the regional meeting arrived with a request to "bring your weeds in an aluminum foil piepan," my first reaction was "Somebody has to be kidding." Then I wondered if other people actually had weeds that would fit in a piepan?

My own weeds would have required something more like a tractor-trailer truck and not only were they magnificent in size, they represented a full range in variation. You name it, I had it. And, further, I didn't know what to do about the appalling situation.

They were far beyond the stage where they could be yanked out; excavating them would have dislodged and damaged bulbs. They were too large and tough to be cut with hand pruners. I am not strong enough to wield a large machete (which probably would have done the job). I couldn't find the "corn knife" formerly used to cut fodder, in fact there wasn't one to be located in the whole county and even the factory that made them had gone out of business. A hand sickle was too light to do the job, swinging a scythe is one talent I've never been able to master. The power-driven bush hog wouldn't work in raised beds.

It began to appear that this weed situation was bigger than I was, figuratively as well as literally. But finally, and fortunately, a friend came to the rescue with her electric hedge clipper and the two of us managed to get all the weeds clipped level with the top edge of the beds. Some of them died back immediately and were easily removed, others had to be carefully dug out by the roots, and eventually all were eradicated.

All winter the thought of how these weeds had affected the bulbs haunted me. Came spring — and my daffodils were never better! There may be something to the theory that deep-rooted weeds perform a service in bringing minerals and trace elements closer to the soil surface, making them available to more shallow rooted plants? There may be symbiosis between certain weeds and other cultivated plants? Further experimental work along this line, however, will have to be done by someone else. Since this experience all beds are kept well mulched and weeds are pulled as they appear — and furthermore I am especially careful not to do anything to pull my back muscles, which was what permitted those weeds to get ahead of me in the first place.

Weed control in paths between beds is accomplished by putting down multiple layers of newspaper. As no-cost wood chips become available they are used to cover the papers. The papers alone don't look very attractive but they serve the purpose. At this stage of developing the planting area "control" takes priority over satisfying one's esthetic sensitivities.

This second autumn there was finally time for more leisurely planting and for me few pleasures surpass that of planting bulbs. All of the confusion and complexity of our times sort of smooth out and get into proportion when I can kneel on the ground with the sun at my back, a cheering mockingbird singing away overhead, a daffodil bulb in one hand and a trowel in the other.

A bulb in the hand is a beautiful thing to see and many are as distinctive as the flowers they will produce. Burbidge likened the bulb of *N. x tenuior* to the egg of a thrush in size and shape and "of a glistening, greyish colour". Some bulbs are large and rough, others small and shiny-smooth. Some are long and thin, some fat. They may be every shade of brown or even pearly white. To me each one is beautiful and full of promise and each one seems to have a pleasant association, bringing remembrance of people and things past.

As in the past, I continue to use the white plastic labels, but with somewhat more expectation of later finding them where they have been placed. (In digging old beds it was interesting to note that these labels had remained legible as long as ten years, if marking had been done with a soft lead pencil. Further, if required, the labels could be scoured clean and reused.) But, as an added precaution I continue to make a planting chart of each bed, and these charts are frequently helpful in getting records up to date after the blooming season.

After using every possible type of mulch over the years I settled on two types for the new beds. For winter protection bagasse (chopped sugar cane) is applied *before* the ground gets chilled. (The combination of an early freeze and a delayed shipment of bulbs provided an object lesson on how important this is.) If necessary, mulch should be applied to prepared ground, later be pushed aside in order to plant then replaced. Extra work, yes, but results make it worthwhile.

Early the following season this mulch is removed to permit the soil to warm up faster and bring the flowers along sooner. (Our normal blooming season is about the latest of any area in Virginia and this can be a disadvantage when show time rolls around.)

When the bagasse mulch is removed from bulb beds it is utilized to mulch perennials, trees, shrubs, etc. After the soil has warmed up and fertilizer plus additional materials have been applied, a fresh mulch of Ko-K-O is put on to a depth of 3 to 4 inches. The rich, brown color of this mulch makes a beautiful background for the blooming plants — in fact it looks and smells good enough to eat. (Especially if you're on a diet and haven't dared even *look* at a chocolate bar for six months!)

In planting bulbs that have offsets I have always, where possible, detached them and spaced them in the row with full-size bulbs. This insures the mother-bulb having the advantage of all available nutrition in the immediate area and results in faster development and earlier flowering of the "chips" or offsets. It is just possible that this practice results in more rapid production of new bulbs, which appear to have formed at the point where bulb and offset have been detached. (This is just a vague theory but it is worth further

experiment and observation for it could be one answer to getting more rapid increase of desirable stocks.)

This autumn there are 14 beds of daffodils planted more or less in the order originally planned: three beds of miniatures, one of intermediates, one of seedlings that have reached blooming size, one devoted to Garden Club of Virginia Test Collections and others planted according to division.

There are two 50-foot beds in which clumps of daffodils and lilies have been alternated, more groups of bulbs have gone into the large center bed of herbs and perennials, some have been used to edge certain lily beds, and still others have been moved to the borders around the fence, in the foreground of daylilies and large iris.

Looking toward spring — the area should begin to give some idea of whether the original plan is workable and satisfactory.

DAFFODILS IN THE WOODS

By Virginia Durbin, Wachapreague, Va.

For about a quarter of a mile, nearly one-third of its length, our farm road runs through native woodland. Here on the eastern shore of Virginia daffodils appear in the springtime in many places along the ditches bordering the public roads, so it was inevitable that we should begin planting daffodils along our woodland road. Two-thirds of the road is bordered by cultivated fields and farm machinery leaves no safe margin for planting flowers. The woodland is not a swamp but it is low-lying enough to have saved it from clearing since the land was patented in 1663. From time to time timber has been cut and of course storms have taken toll, nevertheless nature has been interfered with very little. A few venerable white oaks remain among second growth pines, red and black oaks, holly, sweetgum, a few beech trees, and sourwood, undergrown by shadbush, bayberry, pink and white azaleas, highbush blueberry, ferns, pink ladyslipper, sweet pepper bush, Virginia creeper, and a rampant thorny green vine. A wet-weather creek bisects the woods and ditches parallel both sides of the road. In very wet weather the ditches turn into waterways with enchanting reflections of sky and overhanging plants.

First daffodils planted were Trumpet Major and a star-shaped, pretty but thin-textured oldtimer which had been growing near the house. That it is not easy to plant daffodils in the edge of a wood was the first lesson learned. Spots which look ideal when chosen from the car often turn out to be thickly inhabited beneath the deep leaf mold. Roots of trees no longer standing resist the spade. Stumps and vines, like icebergs, have their largest mass beneath the surface. Not all in one day, we planted about 150 bulbs in groups of seven to ten at irregular intervals on both sides of the road and waited with that much extra eagerness for spring. But when spring came at last there was no host of shining trumpets to herald it in our woods. Of course we had not really expected a host but it was ablow to discover how few there were. Some of the bulbs had put up thin foliage and no bloom but the ones which bloomed got admiration out of all proportion to their number.

from us, their planters. They looked perfectly at home and for several weeks they added to the pleasure of every trip through the just-waking-up woods. Before the daffodil season ended we had begun planning for the next spring.

Next spring was better. Carlton, *N. poeticus recurvus*, Franciscus Drake, and a sturdy tazetta, pale yellow and white, which we found here in the yard, were put in generously, always in groups of one kind. There was more bloom and a longer season of bloom. One scheme proved disappointing: the effort to naturalize Carlton in drifts under a large beech tree resulted in a few blossoms not in the least like a drift. Succeeding seasons show little if any increase there. The cause of failure seems to be the surrounding thicket of bayberry and young pines which cut off sun and air and with the high shade from the tree itself prove too much even for Carlton. The plantings along the roadside and on the high sides of the ditches have in every case been the most successful groups.

Planting daffodils in the woods is by no means the same as naturalizing them in grass or the carefully thinned woodland of an arboretum or park. Maples, pines, sweetgum, oak, and sourwood sprouts and seedlings grow with unbelievable vigor and if not checked would in a few seasons take over the road itself. We do not want the wide gash of dead vegetation that would result from heavy chemical spraying, so seasonal chopping is the alternative.

The six seasons since our first planting have demonstrated that the woodland with its ever-encroaching vegetation hinders daffodils but not so greatly that the project is a failure. On the contrary, the situation is ideally suited to the ones which survive and the pleasure their beauty gives well repays the time and effort spent.

BOOK REVIEW

"Daffodils and Narcissi, a Complete Guide to the Narcissus Family." By M. J. Jefferson-Brown. London, Faber and Faber, 1969. 224 p. \$10.00

Mr. Jefferson-Brown's new book is an updating of his "The Daffodil," published in 1951. The author used whole chapters and large sections of chapters from the earlier book where still applicable, but wherever necessary he rewrote to reflect developments since 1951. A more up-to-date book was needed, and I think Mr. Jefferson-Brown is justified in using what was well written before, rather than attempting a complete reshuffle of words.

To the daffodil gardener who does not have the earlier book the above is unimportant. He or she now has available a relatively up-to-date and comprehensive book telling the story of daffodils. The author describes wild daffodils, their development as garden flowers, how to use daffodils in the garden and indoors, and methods of cultivation. Chapters are devoted to the various kinds of daffodils from trumpets to poets, and these chapters have been extensively rewritten. Daffodils for the rock garden are treated at some length, and there are chapters on exhibiting and indoor decoration, hybridization, and pests and diseases. The summary of Dr. Fernandes' work

on *Narcissus* cytology and the list of specific names are carried over from the earlier book. There is no mention of publications by Dr. Fernandes later than 1949, although some of these involve numerous changes in status and names, some but not all of which have been accepted by the Royal Horticultural Society in its role of International Registration Authority for daffodils.

Mr. Jefferson-Brown's new book reflects his changed interest. Eighteen years ago he wrote as a daffodil lover. Now he writes as a daffodil lover who is also a hybridizer and a professional grower. His comments on cultivation are more precise and personal. Discussion of varieties is constantly enriched by references to daffodil family histories and to the breeders whose work was involved. Complete genealogies are included for many varieties, including Queenscourt, Lunar Sea, Camelot, the Kilworth x Arbar population explosion, Leonaine, and Romance.

The book is naturally written from an English point of view and skimps on daffodil breeding activities in other parts of the world. There is, however, good coverage of Grant Mitsch's daffodils, and mention of the work of Murray Evans and of some of the amateur growers in this country.

Numerous plates, eight in color, illustrate many of the nearly 500 varieties or forms mentioned in the text. About the name: the publisher felt that redundancy was necessary, as not all gardeners are aware that daffodils and "Narcissi" are the same.

— WILLIAM O. TICKNOR

MORE ON SPRING DIGGING

By Harriet E. Worrell, *Marcus Hook, Pa.*

When I retired from Drexel Institute of Technology in 1956 and moved to my childhood home in the country, south of Philadelphia, I invested a \$25 Christmas gift in daffodil bulbs. My colleague, Larry Mains, kindly told me what to order. They were a success and since then Larry has given me over 150 varieties, and I have bought others. I now have 350 feet of daffodil beds, two to three clumps wide, and many others naturalized among a small grove of trees and around shrubs, etc.

In 1965 I was privileged to visit the fields and gardens of Cyril F. Coleman and Dick deJager in England, and of Mrs. J. L. Richardson and W. J. Dunlop in Ireland. I then resolved to interest my friends in planting daffodils. My summers are spent operating my small guest house in Five Islands, Maine, so I cannot dig and dry my bulbs in the prescribed way, but I have successfully dug and at once replanted my clumps in April and early May.

When friends come to admire my plantings I dig a few of their favorites to add to their home collections, and with success. This year 18 friends took from one bulb to a car trunk full of bulbs, and I still had an ample supply to continue a naturalization project in the grove of trees. The season was late and my first yellow trumpet did not open until April 4, but this was followed by a procession of lovely flowers until Silver Princess (Dunlop) faded on May 15.

BULLETIN BOARD

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The RHS is the International Registration Authority for daffodil names, but the ADS is a National Registration Authority and handles with the RHS applications for final approval of names proposed for varieties originated in this country. The RHS has announced an increase in its fee for processing applications for the registration of new names from 2/6 to 10/, or from 30¢ to \$1.20. Upon the recommendation of the ADS Registrar, Polly Anderson, the ADS will absorb a large part of this increase, but to avoid actual loss it has become necessary to raise our own fee for handling an application from \$1.00 to \$1.50, effective immediately. The increase has been approved by the Executive Committee.

* * *

With Christmas not far away, the office may have the answer for some garden-minded friends and relatives. A membership in the ADS for one or three years has a long life and will begin, if you wish, with a gift card bearing the imprint of the Morgan Library. A copy of the 1970 RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book would be suitable but a bit chancy. If copies do not arrive in time for delivery before Christmas, a gift card will be sent to be followed by the volume upon arrival. Copies of the Daffodil Handbook in either cloth or paper are on hand. The real gift for this year would be a copy of Jefferson-Brown's new book which is reviewed elsewhere in this issue. Prices for these and other gifts will be found on the inside back cover.

* * *

The daffodil fly is a pest in many parts of the country, especially the Northeast. The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture has had a leaflet on the subject for some time. This has just been revised and the office can supply copies for a quarter or four 6¢ stamps. Copies may also be obtained from the Supt. of Documents, U. S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402 for 10¢ (no stamps). The reference is The Narcissus Bulb Fly, A1.35:444/3.

* * *

The office has managed to pick up several used copies of RHS Daffodil Year Books for the postwar years 1946 through 1953 (1951 and 1952 were combined into a single volume). Scarcity is usually related to age and these volumes will doubtless be difficult to locate in another few years. Prices will be found on the inside back cover.

* * *

Gift memberships are frequent throughout the year. A year later the question usually arises as to whether the renewal notice should be sent to the donor or the recipient. In the absence of instructions, the notice is sent to the recipient. If the donor wishes to take care of renewals, word to that effect will be placed on the membership card if we are told.

* * *

The directors have authorized the sale of sets of ADS Yearbooks for 1962, 1963, and 1964 for \$3.00 a set. Separately they would cost \$4.50. Only 24 sets can be made up.

* * *

The late Lt. Cdr. C. M. Stocken, R.N., while stationed in Gibraltar, explored the botany of Andalusia and wrote extensively on the subject in the publications of the RHS and the Alpine Garden Society. Narcissus species and wild hybrids formed an important part of his writings. Just before leaving to head an expedition to East Greenland on which he met his tragic death, Stocken completed the manuscript of a book on his botanical travels in southern Spain, which was subsequently published by Mrs. Stocken under the title *Andalusian Flowers and Countryside*. Copies are available only from Mrs. Stocken and will not be kept on hand here, since the subject will be primarily of interest to those who have traveled in southern Spain and to students of species or rock garden plants. However, the office will undertake to secure copies from Mrs. Stocken for members. The price is \$3.50 postpaid.

GEORGE S. LEE, JR.

NOTICE TO DAFFODIL SHOW CHAIRMEN

In planning your show for 1970 please contact your Regional Vice President regarding dates of other shows in your region. By doing this you will avoid conflicts and perhaps you will have more exhibitors and an easier time securing ADS judges. The June issue of the Journal contains the names and addresses of all ADS officers.

WALTER E. THOMPSON,
Second Vice President

If you wish your show listed in the December 1969 *Journal* please notify the Awards Chairman at 308 Longwood Drive, Newport News, Va. 23606 of the *name of your show, the date, its location, and the name and address of the person to contact for information*. This information must be received at the above address on or before Oct. 10. Information for shows to be listed in the March 1970 issue should be sent to the above address on or before Jan. 10, 1970.

FRANKLIN D. SENEY,
Awards Chairman

NEW JUNIOR AWARD FOR ADS-APPROVED SHOWS

At its meeting held on April 2, 1969, the Board of Directors approved the creation of a Junior Award. The requirement is that a separate section or division be created in the show schedule, open only to exhibitors under 16 years of age. The Junior Award may be given to the best flower in the Junior Division, and the winner of this award may, if worthy, be considered for the Gold Ribbon.

This award will be available for 1970 shows and may be listed as follows: The Junior Award for the best Daffodil in the Junior Section.

FRANKLIN D. SENEY

ROUND ROBINS

Robin members who have not received a Robin letter since January 1, 1969, are asked to notify Dr. Glenn Dooley, Box 266, College Heights, Bowling Green, Ky. An effort will be made to reorganize these Robins.

Robins can be exciting, interesting, informative, and friendly — come and join a group.

GLENN DOOLEY, *Chairman*

SYMPOSIUM

Returns this year are ahead of last, but not enough ahead that we are very pleased. If you have not sent in your ballot on the form included in the March Journal, please do so. If you do it right away we can include your vote in the President's Poll of the "one and only," which will appear in the December issue.

If you delay further we may still be able to incorporate your vote in the tabulation which will appear in the March issue. So, this year it will be "better late than never," but VOTE!

ELIZABETH T. CAPEN, *Chairman*

ANNOUNCEMENT

ADS President Tom D. Throckmorton, M.D., and Mrs. Jean Bolman, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, were married on July 31.

XIT, YELLOW XIT, AND SOME OTHER NAMES

The mystery of the variations observed in the popular miniature variety Xit was explained by a note in the 1965 edition of the Classified List: "Since registration it appears that this name may have been applied to a strain." As the form with pale yellow cup was at a disadvantage for show purposes as a 3c, Betty Darden wrote to Mr. Gray asking if he would register this form as a 3b. Mr. Gray agreed, the RHS agreed, and the new 1969 Classified List includes the entry: "3b Yellow Xit (Gray,A.) Gray,A. 1968. Note: Coloured clone of Xit." Undoubtedly it will be included in the next additions to the Approved List of Miniatures.

Mrs. Darden also asked Mr. Gray about the origins of some of the names he used for daffodils, and shared his reply with readers of her Middle Atlantic Region News Letter:

April Tears & Raindrop need no explanation. Xit is the dwarf in Harrison Ainsworth's book, "The Tower of London." The dwarf called himself The Great Narcissus. The name was suggested to me by Mr. Percy Izzard, a well-known gardening writer. Flomay is the name by which my wife is always known. It is a contraction of Florence May. Tanagra was a city of ancient Greece famous for its beautiful little terra cotta statues. Tête-a-Tête: this is a play on words. It is from Cyclataz selfed. Cyclataz was raised by a Mr. Tait of Oporto, Portugal. Tête-a-Tête means, of course, literally two heads, and Tête-a-Tête generally is double-headed. Jumblie is from one of Edward Lear's nonsense poems. Quince is, of course, one of the "rude mechanicals" in "A Midsummer-Night's Dream." Frosty Morn needs no comment. Jetage is from the likeness of the flower to a rocket. Sun Disc is from the resemblance of the flower to certain circular gold ornaments found in Iron Age graves. Stafford was the name of a favorite cat. Halingy is the name of a small bay below the house in which we used to live in the Scilly Isles. I need hardly say that Pease-blossom takes us to Shakespeare again. Morwenna was named after a Cornish saint, and was the name under which my wife used to do concert work as a contralto.

HERE AND THERE

NEWS FROM THE REGIONS AND LOCAL SOCIETIES

MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION (Mrs. Richard N. Darden, Jr., *Regional Vice President*)

The June issue of 12 pages is full of news and comment relating to daffodils, daffodil shows, daffodil names, and daffodil personalities, all in a personal style that would be lost in summarizing.

The fall regional meeting will be at Natural Bridge, Va., on Saturday, Sept. 27.

WASHINGTON DAFFODIL SOCIETY (W. O. Ticknor, *Editor*)

The May issue includes, in addition to show reports and other local news, "Harry Tuggle's 100 Choice Daffodils," as selected before the 1969 season.

The Society is offering new daffodil notepaper for sale. Packets of 10 notes and matching envelopes may be ordered from Mrs. Ticknor, at \$1.00 a packet. The drawing is that of the "Least Daffodil" that adorned the December issue of this *Journal*. It is printed in green on cream-colored paper.

NEW ENGLAND REGION (George S. Lee, Jr., *Editor*)

In "A Rose by Any Other Name," Mr. Lee writes of the pleasures to be had from the purchase of seedling mixtures from such growers as Grant Mitsch and Murray Evans. Eric Longford, of Leeds, England, comments on several letters published previously in the Newsletter, concerning the future of daffodil breeding. Area shows are reported, and new members and new student judges listed.

MIDWEST REGION (Mrs. Harry Wilkie, *Regional Vice President*)

This very "newsy letter" includes information about the newly-formed Southwestern Ohio Daffodil Society, reports on shows and on the Region's 1968 Symposium results, and other regional news.

CENTRAL REGION (Mrs. L. F. Murphy, *Regional Vice President*)

The June issue is devoted largely to an account of the convention at Nashville, by Mrs. Clyde Cox, and some observations of Div. 7, the Jonquils, by Venice Brink.

SOUTHWESTERN REGION (Mrs. J. Elmer Weaver, *Editor*)

Show reports with a personal touch, news of meetings and bulb orders, and plans for the 1970 convention in Dallas (April 2-4, with School #1 on April 5) characterize this well-organized newsletter.

A comprehensive resume of the Southwest Region 1968 Symposium results was also sent to members in the Region.

THE 1969 ADS DAFFODIL SHOWS

By FRANKLIN D. SENEY, *Awards Committee Chairman*

The Gold Carey E. Quinn Medal, which may be awarded only at a show held in conjunction with a national convention, was offered for the first time this year, and it was a source of great satisfaction to all that the winner was a man who had done so much for the Society and had been a lover of daffodils all his life—Harry Tuggle. He seldom showed his flowers, and it was a rare treat to see them in competition. The varieties in his winning collection were: 1a: Arctic Gold, Carrick, Enmore, Kingscourt, Viking; 1b: C. E. Radcliff, Rosedale; 1c: Cantatrice, Vigil; 2a: Chemawa, Falstaff, Fiery Flame, Golden Aura, Vulcan; 2b: Coolah (J. M. Radcliff), Salmon Spray, Wahkeena; 2d: Bethany, Daydream; 3a: Ballysillan; 4: Fiji; 5a: Fowlds 282; 6a: Woodcock; 7a: Sweetness.

The winners of the Carey E. Quinn Silver Medal in 1969 were: Dr. Stan Baird, at Oakland, Calif.; Mrs. Fred L. Bradley, at Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. B. B. Boozman, at Fayetteville, Ark.; Dr. Robert Wilson, at Bowling Green, Ky.; Mrs. Ted Schwachhofer, at Muskogee, Okla.; Mrs. H. Roland Timms, at Springfield, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Colby Chester, at Greenwich, Conn.

The Roberta C. Watrous Silver Medal was won by the following: Mrs. Luther Wilson, at Bowling Green, Ky.; Mrs. Marvin Andersen, at Wilmington, Del.; Miss Virginia Wolff, at Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. William R. Taylor, at Hartford, Conn.

The Rose Ribbon of the Society is at present the only means by which recognition is given to promising seedlings which were born and bred in this country. As has been remarked elsewhere, seedlings which hit the trash heap in foreign regions might be the prize winners in our different climates and weather conditions. While the introduction of a rule which required all ADS-approved shows to admit seedlings in their regular classes for judging against standard varieties, and with the standard scale of points, caused some confusion, there is a definite indication that the exhibition of seedlings originated in this country is very much on the increase. Although the number of Rose Ribbons awarded this year is not very large, the successful candidates were most worthy, and our judges should be congratulated on their selectiveness. The Rose Ribbon is not an all-time award—it is just for one show—but it may point the way to a variety which may be very successful in the United States. The 1969 winners of the Rose Ribbon were as follows:

March 1—Santa Barbara, Calif.: A seedling from Bainbridge x *N. cyclamineus* exhibited by William H. Roese.

March 15—La Canada, Calif.: A seedling from Grapefruit x Roman Candle exhibited by Mrs. Kenneth B. Anderson.

March 27—Atlanta, Ga.: Prof. Dan Thomson, Jr. was the winner of two Rose Ribbons this season for two different seedlings. The first of these was a beautiful flower shown at Atlanta, which appeared to be a 2b, with an immaculate white perianth composed of overlapping petals and a flat cup which was white from the base until it reached the frilled pink edge. The number of this seedling was F-98-1 and it came from Shirley Wyness x unknown.

April 2—Asheville, N. C.: Prof. Thomson's second winner was his F-42, a 3b. The seed parent was a Mitsch seedling and the pollen parent is unknown, but Prof. Thomsen hazards a guess that it may have been Green

Elf. The seedling had a pure white rounded perianth and a *green* cup, which was without roll and had 6 slight indentations on the rim. The cup opened Irish green and held its color for most of its life. A second bloom which was left in the field developed six segments of an orange wire rim on the cup.

April 8 — Fayetteville, Ark.: Mrs. O. L. Fellers won with her 69-48. This seedling was a borderline 3b but had definite poeticus characteristics. The cup was small, almost fluted, with a faint red rim fading to pink and a pale green center. The perianth was rounded and flat with thick substance, and it was pure white.

April 12 — Washington, D. C.: Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr. continued her success in hybridizing by winning with her 64/2/1, from *N. triandrus concolor* x *N. fernandesii*. The four tiny florets of bright yellow had sharply reflexed perianths.

April 26 — Cleveland, Ohio: Wells Knierim won this award with a bicolor trumpet seedling H-26 from Bonnington x Wahkeena. It is described as having a good clean white perianth, well overlapping petals, and a medium yellow, very slender trumpet with an attractive flare.

The Regional Vice Presidents are now doing a fine job in all respects, including the reporting of shows in their newsletters, and it seems unnecessary to list the winners of all ADS ribbons in this Journal. In this account the recipients of the Quinn and Watrous Medals and of the Rose Ribbons have been given pride of place. Winners of the Gold, Miniature Gold, White, and Silver Ribbons are included in the show reports that follow. The Purple Ribbon winners have been noted, as this ribbon is given for various kinds of collections of five different varieties. The Bronze Ribbon, being a regional award and a difficult one, has also been included wherever won. A study of varieties included in some of the winning medal and ribbon collections is contemplated for a later issue.

Santa Barbara, Calif.: The 8th Annual Daffodil Show in this location was held on March 1 and 2. A seedling of W. H. Roese from Banbridge x *N. cyclamineus* won both the Gold and the Rose Ribbons. Mrs. Kenneth Anderson was awarded the Miniature Gold Ribbon for Mite, and also the Silver Ribbon. Ken Dorwin won the Purple Ribbon with a collection of trumpet daffodils, including a seedling. The enterprise of hybridizers in the adjacent area shows up in this show, as indicated above and also by the fact that a collection of five varieties was won last year by flowers which were all seedlings. The White Ribbon was awarded to Mrs. William Hesse for three stems of Hesla.

Birmingham, Ala.: The cold spring, which affected all early shows, had its effect on the size of the show held here on March 12 and 13. However, this did not affect the flowers in the show, and the miniature section reflected increasing interest. Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Thompson won the Gold Ribbon with Frolic, the Miniature Gold Ribbon with Snipe, and the Silver Ribbon. The White Ribbon went to Eugene Bruton for three stems of Content.

La Canada, Calif.: The Southern California Daffodil Society's 13th Annual Daffodil Show was presented on March 15 and 16. Miss Helen Grier was the winner of the Gold Ribbon with Goldcourt. Mrs. Kenneth Anderson was awarded the Miniature Gold Ribbon for *N. watieri*, and also the Silver Ribbon. William Roese won the White Ribbon with three specimens of Wahkeena.

Oakland, Calif.: The Second Annual Show of the Northern California Daffodil Society was held on March 22 and 23. This enthusiastic group has

enlarged its membership, and the quality of the flowers was outstanding. This was particularly noticeable in the pinks. Exhibitors came again from southern California and Oregon to enter their flowers. The best flower in show was Delibes, which won the Gold Ribbon for Mrs. Robert L. Dunn and also the Murray Evans Perpetual Trophy, an antique Imari bowl. The Miniature Gold Ribbon was won by Ken Dorwin, and William Roese won the Purple Ribbon. Sid DuBose was the recipient of the Silver Ribbon.

Hughes, Ark.: The Spade and Dream Garden Club held its daffodil show on March 27. A group of 35 men from the eastern part of the state chartered a bus and came to see the show. The newest bulbs were somewhat retarded and did not open in time for the show, but even then the result was most pleasing. Mrs. Charles McGee received the Gold Ribbon for best in show with Joyous and the White Ribbon with her three Dove Wings. Mrs. D. W. Brown was the recipient of the Silver Ribbon.

Dallas, Tex.: The Texas Daffodil Society held its show on March 27. Due to the cold which spread over the South for so long this season and held blooms back too long, the bulbs planted in this area in the fall of 1968 were immature at show time. However, there were fine specimens from other bulbs which had been in the ground for a longer period. Best wishes go to our hosts for the 1970 Convention for a bountiful crop next year. This past season Mrs. James Kerr won the Gold Ribbon with a specimen of Accent and also the Silver Ribbon. Mrs. W. D. Owens was the exhibitor of the best three of one variety, winning the White Ribbon with Dove Wings.

Atlanta, Ga.: This year the Southeast Regional Daffodil Show on March 27 and 28 was sponsored by the Georgia Daffodil Society. The size of the seedling classes had increased with seven hybridizers exhibiting, and the improved miniature classes reflected their steadily increasing popularity. Prof. Dan Thompson showed a goodly number of seedlings with their parentages indicated, as an educational exhibit. Mrs. Howard Hurst set up an educational exhibit also from her large collection of tazettas. Mrs. Alfred Sams received the Gold Ribbon for her Salmon Trout and the White Ribbon for three blooms of Moonrise. Mrs. W. S. Simms was awarded the Miniature Gold Ribbon for Mite, and the Silver Ribbon. The Purple Ribbon went to Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Abercrombie for a cyclamineus collection.

Memphis, Tenn.: The Tennessee State Daffodil Show on March 29 and 30 was sponsored this year by The Memphis Garden Club. Attendance at this show was phenomenal with over 4,000 people in two days, in spite of pouring rain the first day. A sale of Grant Mitsch bulbs netted a substantial sum, which will be used for a civic project. Exhibitors in this show feel that daffodils are the hardiest of flowers; in spite of 15 inches of snow last year and heavy rain during the prime entry time this year, they had a good show both years. Flaming Meteor won the Gold Ribbon for Mrs. Reuben Sawyer, and Xit, exhibited by Mrs. Charles Cosner, was selected as the winner of the Miniature Gold Ribbon. Mrs. B. Snowden Boyle received the White Ribbon for Cantatrice. The Show Report indicates that Mrs. W. L. Bankston and Mrs. Charles Dillard tied for the Silver Ribbon. Mrs. Bankston also received the Purple Ribbon for a collection of trumpet daffodils.

Newport News, Va.: The Middle Atlantic Regional Show was held this year on March 29 and 30. Faced with a continuing decline in attendance, in spite of interesting displays of horticultural specimens and arrangements, the Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Society decided to experiment with an augmented show embodying commercial displays. This year the continued cold

weather held up daffodil blooms so that the daffodil portion of the show was the smallest ever, but the impact of the whole show was most impressive, thanks to the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. H. deShields Henley. The attendance proved to be much larger than before. Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Klein, who exhibited for the first time in any show last year, as far as we know, made a great stride forward in 1969 and won the Gold Ribbon with Galway. Miss Frances Moreland won the Miniature Gold Ribbon with Jumble, and Mrs. H. deShields Henley won the White Ribbon with three stems of Trouseau. She also won the Purple Ribbon with a collection of large cups, and the Silver Ribbon.

Nashville, Tenn.: The Southern Regional and National Daffodil Show was held on April 2 and 3 at Cheekwood, presented by The Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society. The Junior Division of the show proved to be very popular with 105 entries in classes for single specimens paralleling the same classes for adult exhibitors. A special garden featuring daffodils was created in the foyer at Cheekwood by a nursery firm. Continued cold retarded exhibits from the Nashville area. However, delegates to the convention from farther south brought daffodils to swell the entries to impressive proportions. Mrs. Richard C. Stuntz won the Gold Ribbon with Arctic Doric, the Miniature Gold Ribbon with Xit, and the White Ribbon with three more Arctic Dorics. Mrs. W. L. Bankston, Jr. received the Silver Ribbon, and Mrs. Fort Linton was awarded the Purple Ribbon for a cyclamineus collection.

Smyrna, Ga.: This show was held on April 4, 1969 and had the intriguing title of "Spring Fever," illustrating once more the waywardness of daffodils and their growers, for the weather retarded the blooms and brought spring colds to many exhibitors. A Girl Scout troop had an art display in a portion of the show. One of the show's artistic classes was named "Call of the Wild!" Mrs. J. W. Foster won the Gold Ribbon with Barrett Browning, and Mrs. H. J. Eubanks won the Miniature Gold Ribbon with *N. x tenuior*, the White Ribbon with three Binkies, and the Silver Ribbon. She also took the Purple Ribbon with a collection of five trumpets.

Fayetteville, Ark.: The Ninth Annual Show of the Arkansas Daffodil Society was held on April 8. Daffodil specimens in all divisions were shown beneath a large display poster, indicating classification by divisions, in color. This display also contained material pertaining to the history of ADS and application blanks for membership. The blooms were of exceptional quality and represented many new varieties as well as older ones. Mrs. Kenneth C. Ketchside was the recipient of the Gold Ribbon for her specimen of Tranquil Morn. Mrs. Betty Barnes won the Miniature Gold Ribbon with Xit, and Mrs. Ralph Henry was awarded the White Ribbon for three stems of Festivity, the Purple Ribbon for a collection of small cups, and the Silver Ribbon.

Mt. Vernon, Ill.: This show was scheduled for April 9, and until the preceding weekend it was hoped that the weather would warm up so that a show could be held. Since the rise in temperature did not occur, however, the show was reluctantly cancelled. Better luck next year!

Bowling Green, Ky.: The Sixth Annual Kentucky Daffodil Show was held this year on April 9. The Chairman reports that interest in miniatures and seedlings is growing in Kentucky. The Olive W. Lee Memorial Award, a silver challenge bowl, was offered in this show and was won by Mrs. J. B. Moore for a stem of Silver Chimes, the best specimen in Divisions V, VI, VII, and VIII. The arrangement classes were named for daffodil varieties.

Mrs. Robert Zaring was awarded the Gold Ribbon for a specimen of Lunar Moth. Miss Elizabeth Ann Bicknell received the Miniature Gold Ribbon with her exhibit of *N. triandrus albus*. Mrs. H. E. Stanford won the Purple Ribbon with a collection of large cups, and also the Silver Ribbon. I believe this was the only show in the country where both the Watrous and Quinn medals were won this year.

Muskogee, Okla.: The Southwest Regional Show, sponsored by The Indian Nation Daffodil Society, was held on April 9 and 10. The Chairman advises that the quality of the blooms in this show was outstanding. There was no March snow to ruin the texture or color of the flowers, which were above average in size, with a gorgeous satiny sheen. Rather ironically, the theme of the arrangement section of the show was "Capricious April," and this was one time that the weather at show time was anything but that. Mrs. D. D. Farthing's Aircastle topped all other specimens to win the Gold Ribbon. Mrs. Ted Schwachhofer was the winner of the Silver Ribbon, and Mrs. Eugene Rice received the Purple Ribbon for a collection of pinks, a very rare occurrence. The Bronze Ribbon was won by Mrs. Larry Rooney with an interesting collection of 12 varieties, three stems each.

Nashville, Ind.: The Brown County Garden Club held its show, with the delightful title of "Happiness Is" on April 12. For educational purposes, there was a display of large colored pictures of all classes of daffodils. Attendance at the show was gratifying. Mrs. C. B. Hendrickson received the Gold Ribbon for her specimen of Bushtit and also won the Silver Ribbon. Mrs. Helen O. Jenkins won the White Ribbon with three stems of Ludlow, and Mrs. Phil Dickens took the Purple Ribbon.

Princess Anne, Md.: This daffodil show on April 12 was the fourth in this locality but the first with ADS awards. The theme of the show was "Spring Treasures," which so aptly describes our chosen flower. To carry out the motif, there was a treasure chest at the entrance spilling over with daffodils and flowering branches. Mrs. Caroll Stewart's specimen of Ave received the judges' approval for the Gold Ribbon and John C. Anderson won the Miniature Gold Ribbon with Mite.

Washington, D. C.: The Twentieth Daffodil Show of the Washington Daffodil Society was held at the National Arboretum on April 12 and 13. Attendance was large at all times, including the general public as well as flower growers. The classes for seedlings under number shown by the originator were expanded this year, and the response was gratifying. Many fine seedlings were shown, and competition for the Rose Ribbon was intense. Murray Evans and Grant Mitsch sent flowers by air, and these displays attracted a great deal of interest. Mrs. H. deShields Henley repeated her success of last year by winning the Gold Ribbon, this time with a superb specimen of Sleen. Mrs. Henley won the Purple Ribbon for a collection of large cups and also took the Silver Ribbon. The Miniature Gold Ribbon was won by Lyles G. McNairy, with Canaliculatus, and Rudolph Bloomquist received the White Ribbon for three stems of Bethany.

Biltmore, N. C.: The Ninth Daffodil Show of the French Broad River Garden Club in Asheville was held on April 12 and 13. Although the weather kept the show committee members in a state of suspense for several months, blowing hot then cold, fortune finally smiled on them, and the week before the show was perfect for daffodils. Consequently the exhibitors were able to show a number of earlier varieties which they do not normally have at show time. The scope of the show was also broadened by several out-of-

town exhibitors. Mrs. H. Daniel Finley won the Gold Ribbon with her specimen of Blarney's Daughter, and Mrs. R. Stuntz received the Miniature Gold Ribbon for *N. triandrus pulchellus*. Mrs. Francis E. Field won the White Ribbon with three Rushlights, the Purple Ribbon with a collection of five trumpets, and also the Silver Ribbon. The talk of the show was one of Prof. Dan Thomson's seedlings, which has been commented on with the other winners of the Rose Ribbon.

Gloucester, Va.: Because of Easter the Annual Show of The Garden Club of Gloucester was held on April 12 and 13, a week later than usual. As it turned out, this was the perfect time. An extended period of cool weather held back the flowers so that they were in perfect condition at show time, and exhibitors from a wide area were able to participate. Mrs. Henning Rountree, Jr. received the Gold Ribbon for a fine specimen of Ave. Mrs. Hugh K. Dabney was awarded the Miniature Gold Ribbon for her specimen of Tête-a-Tête, and Miss Sarah Terry won the Silver Ribbon. Mrs. John Payne Robinson exhibited three stems of Nampa which won for her the White Ribbon, and Miss Frances Moreland was given the Purple Ribbon for a collection of white daffodils.

Springfield, Pa.: After an absence of a few years from the ranks of ADS-approved shows, this one was reactivated on April 16 with considerable success, including a winner for the Quinn Medal. Prof. Larry Mains staged a beautiful exhibit of 50 novelty varieties, which won an important Garden Club Federation of Pennsylvania award. This exhibit was intended to stimulate interest in the newer varieties and to help upgrade varieties in shows. Mrs. H. Rowland Timms received the Gold Ribbon for her exhibit of Gold Crown. She also received the Purple Ribbon for a collection of large cups, as well as the Silver Ribbon. James A. Davis was awarded the Miniature Gold Ribbon for his specimen of Mite, and Mrs. Francis L. Harrigan won the White Ribbon with three stems of Polindra.

Huntington, W. Va.: The Twenty-Fifth Standard Narcissus Show of the Huntington Council of Garden Clubs was held on April 12 and 13. "Silver Jubilee" was the theme, and all of the arrangement classes were titled with daffodils including the word "Silver" in their names. This show included an extensive section for junior growers of daffodils. There was a cultural exhibit consisting of a glass-front box showing how to plant a daffodil bulb. Mrs. C. E. Fitzwater won a blue ribbon for one of her seedlings. (The Rose Ribbon was not offered in this show.) Mrs. E. L. Agee won the Gold Ribbon with Kingscourt and the White Ribbon with Cantatrice. The Miniature Gold Ribbon was won by Xit, exhibited by Mrs. O. K. Walker. Mrs. Larry Schavul was awarded the Silver Ribbon and Mrs. E. J. Adams the Purple Ribbon.

Lexington, Ky.: The Fayette County Homemakers Garden Club dedicated its 12th show, held on April 15, to Mrs. William D. Morgerson, a member of the Society, for generously sharing her wealth of knowledge. Their blue-covered schedule with yellow daffodil and silver tie was unusually attractive and was virtually hand made. There were not as many entries as last year since only one entry was allowed in a class. The Gold Ribbon for a specimen of Bethany and the White Ribbon for three specimens of Dainty Miss were won by Miss Elizabeth Ann Bicknell. Miss Bicknell also won the Miniature Gold Ribbon with *N. triandrus albus*, the Purple Ribbon for a collection of large cups, and the Silver Ribbon.

Wilmington, Del.: The first Delaware Daffodil Show was such a success that this year's show, held on April 18, was declared a state show and was able to offer more awards. The committee elected to include a class for the Watrous Medal, and as previously reported it was awarded. There were two educational exhibits: a collection of 60 varieties labeled as to name and division by Prof. Mains; and an exhibit entitled "Daffodil Pests and Diseases" by Mrs. Dora T. Smith. The number of miniatures and collections exhibited had increased from last year. Mrs. John Harvey, Jr. exhibited a Salmon Trout which won the Gold Ribbon for her. Mrs. Henry Marsh received the Miniature Gold Ribbon for her specimen of *N. juncifolius*, and Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen won the Purple Ribbon for a trumpet collection. She also won the Silver Ribbon. The White Ribbon went to Mrs. H. P. Madsen for her three Ceylons.

Dayton, Ohio: The Ohio Association of Garden Clubs, Inc. Region 3 Daffodil Show was held on April 22, 1969. Two of the daffodils which were most admired by the public were Festivity and Effective. Miniatures are not widely grown in this area and were completely unknown to many who visited the show. One of the show hostesses stood at the table where these specimens were displayed to inform people that these were really daffodils and that many of them could be grown in Ohio. Mrs. Louis Kerth received the Gold Ribbon for Nazareth and Mrs. E. Hobson the Miniature Gold Ribbon for *N. juncifolius*. Mrs. Neil Macneale's collection of large cups was awarded the Purple Ribbon, and she also won the Silver Ribbon. The three specimens of Bushtit exhibited by Mrs. Alfred Hanenkrat won her the White Ribbon.

Chambersburg, Pa.: The Second Pennsylvania State Daffodil Show of the Chambersburg Garden Club was presented April 22 and 23. Dr. William Bender had offered a handsome silver pitcher, designed by himself, as a challenge award for a collection of 18 varieties, three stems each. This trophy was offered for the first time this year and was won by Mrs. Owen W. Hartman. A massive display of hundreds of naturalized daffodils in connection with the show won a Federated Silver Ribbon. Rudolph Bloomquist won the Gold Ribbon with Camelot, the Miniature Gold Ribbon with April Tears, and also the Silver Ribbon. Mrs. John Bozievich received the White Ribbon for three stems of Tahiti and the Purple Ribbon for a collection of large cups.

Emmorton, Md.: The Harford County Daffodil Show took place on April 23. The Show Chairman reports that their daffodils suffered somewhat from inclement weather, an early dry season, and then wind and rain, but that they felt fortunate to have had such a successful show. Mrs. Frederick J. Viele won the Gold Ribbon with her Cantatrice and also the Miniature Gold Ribbon with Sundial.

Plymouth Meeting, Pa.: The Norristown Garden Club held its 24th Annual Daffodil Show on April 24 and 26 this year. The Theme of the show was "Symphony of Spring" and the center display was a 12-foot-high black musical clef, with a white flowering dogwood tree at the base, surrounded by white azaleas, andorra junipers, several boulders, and many pots of daffodils intermingled with the other components. The design was enclosed with a low white fence with black notes to resemble the musical scale. For the first time the show included a junior horticultural award. Prof. Larry Mains exhibited about 70 specimen daffodils representing all divisions, as an edu-

cational exhibit, in which was incorporated a chart on daffodil culture and another on bulb viruses. Mrs. Herman Madsen won the Gold Ribbon with Galway; Mrs. Marvin Andersen the Miniature Gold Ribbon with Hawera; Miss Anne Sangree the Silver Ribbon; Mrs. Charles A. Gruber the White Ribbon with three Kingfishers; and Mrs. Robert Hildebrand the Purple Ribbon with a collection of large cups.

Cleveland, Ohio: The Midwest Regional Daffodil Show sponsored by the Western Reserve Daffodil Society took place on April 26 and 27. This was a year of progress for this show. Exhibitors from the recently formed Central Ohio Daffodil Society came with specimen daffodils and Ikebana arrangements. Prof. Larry Mains and Mrs. Howard B. Bloomer, Jr. brought or sent a number of specimens with some winners. The Cleveland Garden Center is a fine facility for a daffodil show, and the show held there will rank with the best. Mrs. Harry Wilkie was the recipient of the Gold Ribbon for her specimen of Kilworth. Mr. Knierim received the Miniature Gold Ribbon for Snipe, the White Ribbon for Prologue, the Purple Ribbon for a collection of cyclamineus daffodils, and also the Silver Ribbon. In addition he won the coveted Bronze Ribbon.

Greenwich, Conn.: The Thirteenth Annual Connecticut Daffodil Show was held at the Greenwich Boys' Club on May 1, 1969. The profits of the show are used to benefit the Boys' Club, where the show is staged. It is a fine cooperative community event with a purpose. Large potted plants and handsome garden furniture for the center of the room were contributed by local merchants. Mrs. Charles B. Scully won the Gold Ribbon with Easter Moon. It has been a long time since this sterling performer entered the winners' circle. Mrs. William Battey received the Miniature Gold Ribbon for her specimen of Tête-a-Tête. Mrs. Hugh Petersen was the winner of the Purple Ribbon with a collection of five varieties, and also won the Silver Ribbon.

Hartford, Conn.: The New England Regional Show and the Eighth Annual Daffodil Show of The Connecticut Horticultural Society was held on May 2 and May 3. Mrs. William R. Taylor's Watrous collection which was mentioned earlier in this article was a superb one. The Miniature Gold Ribbon winner, Demure, exhibited by Mrs. Taylor was still a joy to look at three days after the show. My Love was especially good this year. Mrs. Charles H. Anthony won the Gold Ribbon with it, as well as the White Ribbon for three specimens of the same variety. Mrs. Anthony was also the winner of the Bronze Ribbon, with a varied collection of three stems each of 12 varieties, including *My Love*. This variety also won a blue ribbon for Mrs. John D. Britton in the section for those growing under 75 varieties.

Thus ended the 1969 daffodil season for shows approved by the Society. As many of you who know me personally — and just as many who are my correspondents on these shows — are aware, this was a rather trying season in the Seney household. My wife and I are rather proud that all awards reached every show that requested them, but since I came home from the hospital my steam has been at rather low pressure. This report is being written at the last possible moment, and unfortunately I cannot wait for the few show reports which are missing or are incomplete. Perhaps we can publish them in the next issue. Thank you all for your patience and understanding.

ROSTER OF SPECIAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Listed here are the names of the Society's Life, Contributing, and Sustaining members, grouped together in recognition of the help such memberships render the ADS. Addresses will be found in the following listing of all members by states.

LIFE MEMBERS

Mrs. Ernest J. Adams, W. Va.
Mrs. Philip R. Adams, Ohio
Mrs. Fred A. Allen, Jr., Tenn.
Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen, Del.
Mrs. William F. Barry, Tenn.
Edwin J. Beinecke, Conn.
Dr. William A. Bender, Penn.
Mrs. Reginald Blue, Ohio
Mrs. John B. Capen, N. J.
Mrs. Walter Colquitt, La.
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* Paul F. Frese, N.Y.
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Mrs. Conrad G. Hurlimann, Conn.
Keith Keppel, Calif.
* Wells Knierim, Ohio
Mrs. Arthur Knorr, N. Y.
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Mrs. Walter E. Thompson, Ala.
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Mrs. Jonathan W. Williams, Del.
Dr. John C. Wister, Penn.
Mrs. John C. Wister, Penn.
* C. R. Wootton, England

* Honorary

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS

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John C. Anderson, Va.
Mrs. Harry J. Bauer, Calif.
Mrs. William M. Beury, Md.
Mrs. Howard B. Bloomer, Jr., Va.
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Miles B. Hatch, Wash.
Miss Eleanor Hill, Okla.
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Wells Knierim, Ohio
Mrs. Wells Knierim, Ohio
Mrs. Chester F. Kroger, Ohio
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Mrs. Turner G. Morehead, Sr., Miss.
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Miss Abbie J. Parsons, Ohio
Mrs. Theodore Pratt, Va.
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John C. Warrington, Ohio
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Mrs. William B. Weaver, Jr., Conn.

SUSTAINING MEMBERS

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Mr. & Mrs. Robert D. Beeton, Va.
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Mrs. Estelle L. Sharo, Penn.
Mrs. Richard C. Stuntz, N. C.
Rolf E. Sylvan, Mass.

ROSTER OF THE ADS MEMBERSHIP

The following names and addresses include all additions or corrections to August 1, 1969. Every effort has been made to insure completeness and accuracy and any errors are regretted. Please notify the Executive Director if a mistake has been made.

Accredited Judges and Student Judges are designated **AJ** and **SJ**.

ALABAMA — Southern

Mrs. P. M. Benton, 1628 Sunnywood Circle, Birmingham 35216
Mrs. Claude Boykin, 4301 Altamont Rd., Birmingham 35213
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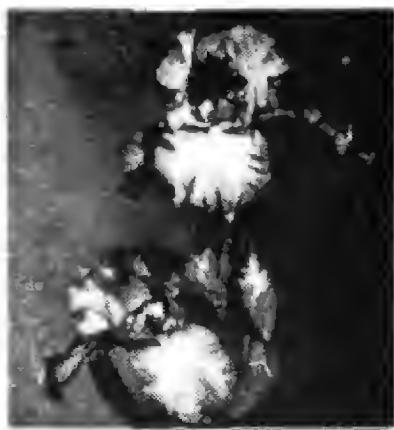
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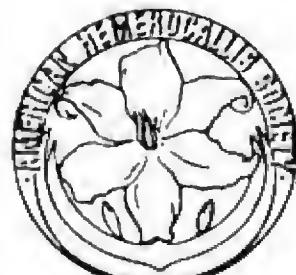
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I have had some daffodil fun today going over bits of 19th century daffodils which could go in the garden of Longfellow's house in Cambridge... I prefer daffodils naturalized. At my home in England the *N. pseudonarcissus* grew by thousands under an old avenue of pollard lime trees (lindens). There is nothing more enchanting than the Lent Lilies coming as they did there in February and March. The seed would spread when the cows were let in after the daffodil season. The seed followed through gates where the cows trampled, but never went through a fence on their own.

— Mrs. Ellery Sedgwick, Beverly, Mass.



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ADS Yearbooks for 1957/58, 1959, 1962, 1963, 1964	1.50 ea.
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Vol. 6, No. 2
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The

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Articles and photographs (glossy finish) on daffodil culture and related subjects are invited from members of the Society. Manuscripts should be typewritten double-spaced, and all material should be addressed to the Editor.

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS JAN. 15, 1970.

SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

Individual Annual	\$5 a year or \$12.50 for three years
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PICTURED ON THE COVER

is Cassata, a split-corona daffodil bred and introduced by J. Gerritsen & Son (see page 77). Members are reminded that the RHS classification has been revised to provide a separate division for this type, Div. 11.

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IN DAFFODILS UP TO HERE!

By TOM D. THROCKMORTON, Des Moines, Iowa

This is an account of the experience of a lifetime, a journey into the unknown, and enough daffodils to literally wallow in.

The big jet settled down at Shannon on Easter Sunday, at about 9 a.m. I was met at the plane by Phil Carney, the TWA representative, who spirited me through customs and into the custody of Flaherty, his driver. Flaherty drove the few miles to my hotel at Limerick, and by the time of my arrival there, it seemed pretty certain that I was in Ireland. You see, the main thing about Ireland is that the people are so obviously *Irish*. They all sound like Dennis Day, only more so.

The plane trip to the east had made a short night of it. I went to bed

in the hotel at Limerick, only to be awakened at noon completely surrounded by church bells: little bells responding to big bells, and high pitched melodic bells against the far background of some huge mellow deep-voiced bell. Obviously, it was Easter noon in Limerick. I dozed. I dressed and walked the town a bit; along the River Shannon, through narrow alleys, and skipped in front of cars on the "wrong" side of the street. There were daffodils in front of every cottage and manor; daffodils in clumps, or curving along drives.

The next morning I and my trusty little Austin car started for Killarney. I passed horse carts, donkey carts, and handcarts with aplomb — and on their right side, too. But this was a Bank Holiday which for some reason or other is just a day on which no one works. Apparently, everyone takes to the highway. I was doing quite well until I drove into the teeth of an oncoming stream of cars that just didn't stop: wild-haired, wild-eyed young men with tightly clenched lips and large numbers of huge auxiliary lights on each car. I later found out I had driven through the '*Round the Island Rally*', a motoring event of considerable importance in Ireland and apparently involving both fame and fortune.

In any event, I was a shaken man when I reached Killarney. There the misty, moisty haze, the blue of the lakes, and the shadows on Macgillicuddy's Peaks spelled "Ireland" to an American. I expected a leprechaun at every turning, and Finian's Rainbow arched the furze-clad hills. The next day I drove to Waterford, which in Gaelic is spelled Port Lairge. They also spell Cork "Coraigh," which is little or no help to the passing traveler. Nonetheless, I found Waterford, and in my hotel room a huge bowl of Ceylon from Nell Richardson.

Prospect House, Col. Toby Thoburn, Jack Goldsmith, and Mary the cook are just as you have imagined them. The hospitality was enchanting. I remember the delicate taste of the pink flesh of a salmon trout, brought wriggling from the river earlier that same day. Port has a better bouquet when passed around clockwise by Toby, and especially when passed more than once.

And the daffodils! Clumps along the winding drive. Pot after pot in glasshouses, both warm and cold. Row after innumerable row in raised, weedless beds. Daffodils protected by hessian huts, or little conical hats to shade individual blooms. Here and there whole stocks of good size were surrounded and covered by hessian. I did not see one virus-ridden leaf, not one sick plant. This entire operation struck me as dedicated to two ends: (1) The production and sale of novelty daffodil bulbs. (2) Winning daffodil competitions — not just entering them, but winning them.

The seedling beds had scarcely a bloom; the season was hopelessly

OFFICIAL CALL

15th Annual Convention of American Daffodil Society
Sheraton-Dallas Hotel, Dallas, Texas
April 2-4, 1970

The Southwest Region, composed of Arkansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, is honored to host the National Convention of the American Daffodil Society.

Texas, which is enriched by the miracle and drama of both history and nature, welcomes you. Share with us the blending of cultures under six flags: Spanish, French, Mexican, American, Confederate, and the Lone Star Flag. Dallas is located in the north central area, where private tours of lovely homes and gardens, lectures by famous growers of our beloved daffodils, as well as many instructive and enjoyable events await your arrival. The Annual Dallas Garden Center Flower and Garden Show "Viennese Holiday" will be one of the highlights included, a never-to-be-forgotten event.

The ADS Convention Show will be presented in the hotel on Thursday, April 2. Many awards and trophies will be offered. All are invited to bring daffodils to be entered before 9:30 a.m., April 2.

The Board of Directors will meet at 2:30 p.m., April 2.

The Annual Members' Meeting will be held at 8 p.m., April 2.

Detailed program will appear in March issue.

Mrs. Royal A. Ferris, Jr., General Chairman

late and the preponderance of bloom was from the sheltered or pot-grown plants. I suspect that perhaps the numbers of seedlings may be a little less than a few years ago when "the boss" was alive. Nonetheless, the quality going into the breeding program and some totally new "breaks" coming out of it make for a line of things extending well into the future.

I watched Jack Goldsmith cutting the blooms going into the London Show. Jack does not believe that bit of daffodil lore about the "white part of the stem not taking up water." As I watched his cut blooms grow, mature, and take on polish — I'm with him: Cut them as long

as possible without injuring the bulb. The blooms were hardened off in great buckets of soft water.

Then they were bunched and packed in sturdy wooden boxes lined with plastic. Each bloom-head was on a pillow of tissue, and the stems were pinned down, row after row, with tapes. The man doing the packing had been at the job for many years, and quite obviously took both pleasure and pride in his work — and how he seemed to love the daffodils.

Dorothy, the secretary, had kept an account of all the blooms cut and boxed. Col. Thoburn had made lovely pairs of labels for the entire stock: beautiful broad strokes of masculine penmanship. He is also an amateur artist, capable of extending the professionals a bit.

I am certain the lovely Richardson things will be described elsewhere, or at another time. I personally coveted Caracas, a ruddy, orange-perianthed thing with a deep red cup. And what a bit of loveliness is Jewel Song — *almost* a pink 3b, looking as if it had been molded and tinted. Another seedling had a tawny-salmon-apricot cup to a buffy-white set of petals, and the rolled lip looked like a pouting child; a lovely new color with eye-catching style. And there were big yellow and golden trumpets galore: Arkel caught my fancy — a glorious golden trumpet named for a horse greatly admired by the gentry, but unknown to me. Golden Aura was perfection, but the most beautiful specimen had a minor defect in the stem which kept it from immortality.

Such things as these went to the London show, with Jack Goldsmith and Dorothy, by boat and by train. Nell Richardson and I made easier progress by car and by jet.

After spending 4 days tramping the daffodil paths, I was ready to be spoiled for a day or two at Claridges. And spoiled I was: A lovely large room with mirrors on two walls, heated towel racks with towels huge enough to make any man happy. The service and attention I received assured me that they knew I was at least a duke, traveling incognito.

I watched the Daffodil Show being assembled and polished in the Great Hall of the Royal Horticultural Society. Magnificent commercial displays towered in tiered beauty along two sides. The center and the other two sides of the hall were given over to the competitive exhibits and groups. The general quality of the daffodils staged was probably somewhat better than the mine-run of large American daffodil shows. But let me hasten to add that a Bill Pannill or Louise Fort Linton or a Kitty Bloomer could have won their share of awards — and not in the novice classes, either.

Names became embodied as I walked the aisles. Mr. Oliver E. P.

Wyatt became a delightful and witty person, rather than a slightly awesome "Chairman of the Narcissus and Tulip Committee". Nell Richardson, Michael Jefferson-Brown, and Matthew Zandbergen I had known. But it was a fascinating experience to put faces to such names as: Cyril Coleman, J. W. Blanchard, Alec Gray, Th. Hogg, Dick de Jager, David Lloyd, J. M. deNavarro, W. A. Noton, C. R. Wootton, and Jack Gerritsen.

Through the kindness of Mr. Wyatt, I was allowed to observe the judging, and I was especially interested as the great and near-great of British Daffodildom argued, pled, and almost bled until a victor was crowned Best Bloom. Newcastle, a huge and most personable example, was given the award. I believe it no secret that Merlin and Churchman were hard on its heels to the finish. And but for a defect in stem, a bloom of Golden Aura might well have gone to the winner's circle.

I was allowed to attend the noon meeting of the RHS Narcissus Committee and to sit by and watch one or another bit of business dealt with. I felt that if only Mr. Wyatt were President of ADS, our board meetings would be terminated in less than half their usual duration. I was especially pleased as a lovely vase of Mr. Coleman's Andalusia was voted an F.C.C. The mechanism of awarding the honor was interesting, and the little red-cupped cyclamineus hybrid did indeed delight the eye.

Americans seemed a rarity at the London Show: Mrs. Linton, her daughter and a schoolmate, and Mr. & Mrs. Eames. Nonetheless, with similar seasons and fast jet transportation, I believe that soon American, Irish, British, and Dutch blooms will be competing in such a show. And what a competition *that* will be, providing international cultural requirements are laid down. I would prefer to see only field-grown blooms allowed in the competitive classes.

I had the honor of being the guest speaker at the Society's Annual Daffodil Dinner. I took the occasion to introduce our friends to *The Daffodil Data Bank* of the American Daffodil Society and told them the story of Samantha, the computer. This accumulation of daffodil knowledge has been a rewarding and cooperative effort between the ADS and the RHS and has resulted in some sense of mutual accomplishment. I am sincere in my belief that with their wisdom and experience and our youth and enthusiasm, more and more joint ventures will be undertaken. Objects: to put more haughty novelties into shows and more sturdy, resistant daffodils into gardens.

I bade farewell to my new friends. The next morning at 7, Matthew Zandbergen took me through the wholesale flower shops at Covent Garden. There, daffodils, tulips, freesias, gerberas, violets, dahlias, roses,

orchids, and many others splashed masses of color against walls far older than I.

By noon, Matthew and I were heading towards Madrid by jet at 35,000 feet to meet Frank Waley and go daffodil hunting with trowel and camera in northern Spain.

We arrived at the Palace Hotel in Madrid late in the afternoon. My room was almost cavernous, and the bathroom was about the size of a par 3 hole on a championship golf course. The bed had a satin counterpane and sheets. As dinner in Spain is served about 10 p.m., I had a shower and slipped between those sheets for a nap. It was 3 a.m. when I awoke. Realizing that from 7 a.m. the previous morning in Covent Garden to 3 a.m. in Madrid was an insolvable exercise in time and space, I turned over and slept soundly until 8 a.m.

I found Matthew hovering outside the dining room about 9 a.m., when we amended the "Continental Breakfast" with bacon and eggs. Frank Waley arrived at 10 a.m. with a sleek little Rover automobile which he had ferried down from London to Portugal, and then driven over to Madrid. Matthew and I soon had our duffel stowed away in the Rover's "boot," which almost seemed to expand, and away we went toward the Gredos Mountains.

Let me sketch Frank Waley for you. Long, gangling, made out of rawhide and old corset stays, Frank Waley has been hiking through the Spanish mountains for more than 35 years. Wearing an old cricket hat, carrying a hiking staff tipped with a bit of a German airplane shot down in the First World War, and taking his Rover through the gears as if it were a racing Talbot, Mr. Waley made an outstanding guide, companion, and raconteur.

Having retired from the London Exchange, he has given free rein to his real interests: Alpine garden plants, bird watching, archeology, medieval history, and squid in ink sauce washed down with sangaree. Not an outstanding linguist, he had just about enough Spanish to get us to the men's room without embarrassment. Among his picturesque and quotable remarks is "I've been coming here for 35 years and the blighters can't speak English yet."

He drove us northwest of Madrid to Avila, the famous walled city. Here we picked up some bread, cheese, oranges — and to Frank's disgust, three large bottles of Coke. Then west into the mountains where we spent 4 days at the Parador dos Gredos. Lying just below the snow-line in the Gredos Mountains, this onetime hunting lodge of King Alphonse had been converted by the Spanish government into a picturesque hotel. From my balcony, I looked up to rounded snow-capped peaks clad in alpenglow by a colorful sunset. Here and there were icy

mountain streams, marshy meadows, and almost endless drifts of bulbocodiums. Thick as Spring's first crop of dandelions along an Iowa roadside, one could not lie prone to drink from a tiny tooth-numbing rill without crushing the blooms of a dozen dainty little hoop petticoats.

I know less than nothing about species daffodils, but it became increasingly obvious to me that most botanists had been looking at individual blooms of bulbocodiums rather than at whole bulbocodium populations. After examining large and small flowers, creamy-white and orange-yellow flowers growing happily side-by-side, I am convinced that, in cataloguing these plants, a number of artificial distinctions have been made which nature ignores. To those growers and dealers specializing in species daffodils, I advise a trip to Spain. One glance at 100,000 blooms on a hillside will weaken any desire to categorize these lovely little things. I'm told that all botanists are either "lumpers" or "splitters." I am not a botanist, but I certainly fall into the former group. Who can look without emotion at a shoulder of mountain 5 miles away glowing yellow in the sun, knowing the color is in reality a shawl woven of innumerable tiny blooms of hoop petticoats fresh from last week's snow cover?

Higher yet, among the rocky outcroppings, we found *N. rupicola*. Each tiny dime-sized golden bloom sprouted from a stony cleft or from beneath the edge of some boulder. The dainty flowers were each a study in perfection, and uncommon enough for each bloom to demand individual attention. I shall never forget those bright little accents, with here and there a white or mauve or purple crocus close by.

Lower down along rocky but woodsy roadsides, *N. triandrus albus* nodded at us. "Angel's Tears" indeed! Little pale, bowed green spears, supporting two or three droplet blooms, like miniature lanterns, were here and there underfoot, if one only looked for them. I, too, felt the surge of discovery and wonder that must have flowed through Peter Barr when he first saw the ivory-white perfection of these tiny flowers 85 years ago. I saw a hundred blooms that could have won their division in any competition, and yet I picked only one. Even the colored photograph of this is almost unbelievable.

And then, of course, there was Frank Waley, the herb doctor. He found a bit of spurge and told me its milky juice was a sure cure for warts. Having a tiny "seed wart" on the side of one finger, I volunteered as a patient. Almost daily, while in Spain, he made two or three applications of this whitish sap to my "lesion." Now, 4 months later, I must confess the wart is scarcely discernible. We do have some of Tom Sawyer's "spunk water" in Iowa; I do not know the whereabouts of enough spurge to complete the cure.

From the Gredos Mountains we made our way high into the Asturian Mountains. Here, after hiking to above 5,000 feet, we found melting snow drifts — and drifts of “*minimus*” (*N. asturiensis*). These were incredible sights; whole floors of tiny Alpine valleys were carpeted in these miniature gold trumpets. I have a colored photograph of Matthew Zandbergen standing staff in hand, a lovely rainbow arching the misty sky behind him, and his feet actually swaddled in *minimus*. A beautiful smile wreathes the face of the Yul Brynner of the Netherlands; he has never seen a happier world.

We found large areas where *minimus* grew intermingled with the port wine-colored erythroniums of northern Spain. These purple dog-toothed violets (I saw only two white blooms) with their splotched foliage served as a notable foil for the informal bright little trumpets.

And then a little higher, along a windswept ridge, were trenches and a machine-gun emplacement. Left over from the days of the Spanish Civil War, these remnants still stand guard over a strategic mountain pass. I wondered if the soldiers, wielding their trenching tools, saw the tiny bulbs as they turned the earth. Even now the shepherd, clad in a Basque beret and a closely woven blanket-poncho, pinches out his short cigarette with little notice of the nodding golden blossoms at his side and crushed by his feet.

From the Asturian Mountains we set a course northeast to a long mountain valley. Here on the outskirts of a tiny village, stretched an expanse of *N. pseudo-narcissus nobilis* as far as the eye could reach. This large, handsome and almost bicolored trumpet looked like a daffodil should — if you live in Iowa. Tall, straight stems, a primrose to almost-white perianth, and a ruffled and rolled, gloriously golden trumpet made up *nobilis*. Growing in great masses or in individual clumps, these bulbs and roots thrust deep into the wet clay soil. The bulbs often were a good 12 inches deep. I dug one upstanding and healthy-appearing clump using a jack-handle; the trowel was too short. After washing the clump in a running stream, I counted 28 large, well-shaped bulbs. I hope these may thrive in Iowa; the cup color is not only something to behold, but also something to breed from. I would guess *nobilis* has a chromosome count of 14, however, which makes for some difficulty in line breeding. Frank Waley found a form of *nobilis* which appeared much larger and happier than its neighbors. Wouldn’t it be nice if he had an auto-tetraploid form! The serious breeders would indeed beat a path to his door.

We spent the night in an inn; cowbells and lowing cattle served as both curfew and reveille. Matthew’s attention was riveted by the progress of a hobbled horse down “main street.” The common item of foot-

wear among the local population was the tripod Spanish wooden sabot. Bed and breakfast came to 90¢, which left me some spending money for our trip over to the Picos de Europa.

This sharply pointed, jagged range fascinated Peter Barr, and reminded me a good deal of Wyoming's Tetons. Here we lived in lovely quarters just vacated by Señor Franco and his associates, who recently whipped the waters with flylines as the trout season opened. And here we found a breathtaking display of apple blossoms in the valley, and a few *minimus* at altitudes above 6,000 feet. Lovely blue, blue gentians actually carpeted areas; buttercups, king cups, and primroses thronged; wild orchids thrust up bloom spikes, and *triandrus albus* grew close to a waterfall, if only one looked. A snowy avalanche thundered out of the mountains less than a mile away, and a monastery reputed to contain the largest fragment of the "true Cross" nestled into a verdant hillside. Frank Waley's Spanish was insufficient to gain us admission, but the curator-priest spoke fairly good French, and Frank had crossed France in 1914-1918, acquiring necessary and usable portions of the language on the way. Contact was made in the French tongue, and a Jew, a Lutheran, and a Methodist were permitted to view the relic. The priest said: "We are all brothers under the skin;" and I allowed that the ecumenical movement had progressed further into Spain than I had expected.

After an idyllic 2 days in the Picos de Europa, we plunged downward in the faithful Rover through the passes and towards the sea. We went past the site where Prof. Meyer was thought to have rediscovered *N. tortuosus*; it is now a turf-covered hillside, *sans* daffodils. On past the caves of Altamira, with walls painted by prehistoric man, to the sea and the city of Bilbao.

Here we made our farewells to Frank Waley, at the Southampton ferry, and feeling a little lost and lonely, Matthew Zandbergen and I made our way to the city's leading hotel. A good soaking bath, a good meal, a bottle of wine and bed, and the next day we were taking the jet for Amsterdam's Schipol Airport.

The 10 days in Spain had been priceless. I learned two things: (1) There are, beyond doubt, more daffodils growing in Spain than in Holland, England, and Ireland combined. To be sure, for the most part they are tiny species daffodils, but like the stars in the Milky Way. (2) The secret of growing species daffodils is to treat them as "Alpines." These plants spend their brief span in moving water. By this I do not necessarily mean running water, but rather water on a hillside, which slowly moves by percolation down the slope and downward through the soil. Invariably these tiny flowers seemed to grow in areas

recently vacated by the snow, still soft to the tread, and with the muted sound of running water somewhere in the area. After the daffodils bloom, the drought comes; the soil parches and bakes, but the cool nights and higher altitudes keep the bulbs encased in a cool, rigid coat which inspires healthy hibernation. When autumn's rains trigger activity and winter's snows serve as a counterpane beneath which growing roots continue to thrust into the gravelly soil, the daffodil has completed its cycle. If only we in Iowa could arrange for the gentle moving water, and for the cool, dry summers!

But there may be more than one way to skin a cat. Matthew and I are off over the Bay of Biscay to the land where the water table is maintained beneath the bulbs with variation of less than an inch or two. I am about to see daffodils grown in a manmade environment. As the jet rumbles toward Holland, I find it almost impossible to believe what I have just seen. And yet, Holland is surely the bulb capital of the world. Perhaps I'll know after tomorrow.

(To be continued)

CAREY E. QUINN

Carey E. Quinn died September 12, 1969, after a long illness.

How many people started growing better daffodils because of Carey Quinn will never be known. Not just daffodils, but *good* daffodils — the best daffodils — was his favorite topic as he spoke before audiences large or small, and his enthusiasm was infectious. A colorful speaker, with a prodigious memory, he did not use notes, but listed, described, and categorized long series of daffodil varieties by bloom period or by classification in such a way that it was obvious he really knew each one, and knew why he considered this one better than another.

His own garden was not large, and the daffodil beds were shared with chrysanthemums and gladiolus. It was only by limiting himself to small clumps of the best varieties, or new varieties on trial, that he was able to grow and compare so many kinds. As bulbs were lifted the increase and discontinued varieties were given to friends and neighbors, so that newer varieties could be added.

Much in demand as a speaker and as a judge at daffodil shows, his influence was extended also through his writings and as president in turn of the Washington Daffodil Society and the American Daffodil Society. When the Washington society was organized in 1950 his part was the preparation of the constitution and by-laws, and it is clear that even then he was thinking of a national daffodil society, although

several years were to pass before this became a reality. As first president of the Society he took special pleasure in bringing Mr. Guy L. Wilson to Washington for the first ADS Convention in 1956.

Judge Quinn practiced law in the District of Columbia for 50 years, and served as chief judge of the Orphans Court in Montgomery County and as judge in the Court of Tax Appeals in Maryland, but it is as a judge of daffodils and as an advocate of "good daffodils" that we shall remember him.

COLLAR DAFFODILS

By JACK P. GERRITSEN, Voorschoten, Holland

All daffodil connoisseurs are devoted to the traditional forms of the flowers, and I know that people in the United States and in England feel strange about my new and revolutionary collar daffodils. ("Collars" are split-corona daffodils with corona covering more than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the perianth.) At first the bulb growers in Holland had this same reaction but that is all over now. Of course, the first collar daffodils brought on the market did not have the good qualities required nowadays for a first-class daffodil, but 50 years ago we were satisfied with Gloria Mundi, Lucifer and Flaming Torch, the badly formed ancestors of our beautiful red cups of today.

Ordinary flower lovers around the world who do not know much about daffodils see collars as fine new flowers reminding them of orchids. They see how useful collars are for flower arrangements. Recently a florist customer of mine was called to the telephone to tell pleased guests at a dinner party what kind of flowers we had sent them. I live outside the real bulb district of Holland and many of my friends have not the faintest notion of the work and products of a bulb grower, but when I give them a bunch of collars they see it as something particularly nice. Everywhere, at Keukenhof and Treslong Gardens in Holland, in exhibitions in France, and even in London I find an enthusiastic public. This spring at the Rosewarne Experimental Station at Camborne (Cornwall, England) a ballot of the general public was made as to the most beautiful daffodil in the Station's large collection, and our Baccarat came second in the poll. I am very glad that my good friend Matthew Zandbergen, one of the best and most honest of judges of daffodils, agrees with me about my collars. We are both from old daffodil families, and his father and mine did business together.

According to biologists the split-corona was the prehistoric type of daffodil and later on the parts were united into a trumpet or cup. Perhaps it gave more protection to insects when the daffodil extended to colder regions. The well known late Dutch biologist, Dr. de Mol, started his work with split coronas with Buttonhole, a sport of the bicolor Victoria. He wrote a book in Dutch with 128 pages and 70 pictures, published in 1923, about his crosses and selections using Buttonhole as a parent. He described Buttonhole as almost sterile as a seed parent, just as was Victoria, so he

had to use its pollen on other daffodils. On the front page of his book there is a colored photograph of his "Gigantic Orchid Flowering Daffodil." However, most of the new varieties were not constant and went back to the closed cup form, had short stems, and the bulbs made "horse teeth"—repeating the bad qualities of the parent Victoria. The bulbs became lost to Dr. de Mol for further experiments as the man who grew them for him did not believe in the seedlings. Mr. Jack Lefeber got some of the de Mol seedlings and made crossings with them. Later he emigrated to the United States with his bulbs and sold them to a Mr. De Goede. His brother, Mr. J. W. A. Lefeber at Lisse, also got some of the bulbs which he called "Mols Orchids." They are not very interesting and are not constant. However, he got out of them the Papillons, among which there are handsome ones known as Brilliant Star, Lemon Queen, Silvester, etc., that are really constant.

It was in 1929 that I found my first collar as a mutation of an ivory trumpet of my father's. It was not constant either and it seems that there are no constant *mutations* of collars. However, my first collar was not as sterile as Buttonhole, and I self-pollinated it as the best way to get collars in the seedlings. In five years I had obtained some collar seedlings that were evidently constant and this was the beginning of my collar daffodils. During all these years and to this day I have made crosses with the best varieties in all types and colors. I bought the newest varieties on exhibition by the best growers, sometimes for high prices. Dr. de Mol advised me and tested flowers for chromosomes, etc. I would like to emphasize, however, that X-rays and other such devices have never been used. An X-ray machine was placed at Dr. de Mol's disposal by the town of Amsterdam, but it was out of order and has never been repaired. We have never seriously considered using it.

I have good forceps among my varieties and every year I have an exhibit at the Dutch Bulbgrowers Association's Christmas Show at Haarlem and my flowers are always well received. Generally my varieties increase well and several are very floriferous and have good stems. Every year I bring to flower new seedlings and select only the best of them. During the following years they are tested and most of them go back into the mixture, so when I give a stock a name I have confidence that it is a good one. Every year I pick about 50 new seedlings and put back in the mixture perhaps 45 that did not succeed. In this way I keep my trial garden of novelties small and select. Breeding is done in my greenhouse, independent of the weather, where I have planted a few bulbs each of about 150 different carefully selected varieties.

This spring I was very much honored that the bouquet offered to our Princess Beatrix at the 20th opening of the Keukenhof Gardens was made of my newest collar "Peep of Spring," a seedling of Peeping Tom \times Gold-collar. The Keukenhof Garden is controlled by the most prominent bulb men of Holland.

As you see, it is not a joke and no hocus pocus that I have done. I have grasped a change which nature offered me and worked with it legitimately for forty long years with devotion and pleasure, both as an amateur and as a professional.

LOOKING BOTH WAYS

By JAN DE GRAAFF, Gresham, Oregon

Just 10 years ago, I sold my stocks of daffodils, including all my hybrids, to a growers' cooperative — the Puget Sound Bulb Exchange of Sumner, Washington. The bulbs we shipped to them were auctioned off among the members. The varieties were then listed in a nice color-printed catalog and offered in the trade. By now most of my introductions have disappeared, and only 15 of them are still available. Our hybridizing material, those cultivars of our raising having known and interesting genetic behavior, no longer exists. So far as I know, no one is continuing our lines of breeding.

Of the named varieties introduced by us, the current list still shows two bi-colors — Chula and Western Star; one white trumpet — High Sierra; and two of the large-cupped daffodils — Concerto and South Pacific. Among the pink daffodils we find five listed — Pink Glory, Pink Punch, Pink Supreme, Promisso, and Sweet Talk. Among the doubles there are three — Riotous, Windblown, and Windswept; and among the poetaz, one — Matador. Last but not least, among the *N. triandrus* hybrids we find our lovely Forty-Niner. To the best of my knowledge, these 15 are all of our raising and were among the better cultivars selected and named by Earl Hornback and myself. As all my daffodil books and records are now part of the ADS library and out of my hands, I cannot check on these names and make sure that they all are actually daffodils raised by us here in Oregon. I do believe that they are, for the names have a familiar ring.

When I look back on the long list of cultivars that we sold "up North" 10 years ago, I am disappointed that such a small number of our selections was deemed worthy of continued cultivation. We cannot doubt, however, that the present selection was made on the basis of tolerance to field conditions as well as on aesthetic considerations. In other words, when these novelties were treated like major stocks of commercial varieties, qualities appeared that were not obvious at the time we selected them. The varieties now offered by the Puget Sound Bulb Exchange must have filled certain niches in the commercial assortment and, as such, should also have considerable value for the American garden.

As a former daffodil breeder, I look back nostalgically on my earlier days with our seedlings and the companionable collaboration of Earl Hornback. I still have a small selection of the introductions of which I was especially fond, but I am now so much engaged in the all-absorbing lily business that I cannot spend time regretting the loss of my daffodils or the fact that I could not have brought some of my hybridizing to a more satisfactory conclusion. I believe that I was well on the way to a superior strain of daffodils. I am writing these lines in the hope that they will encourage a young enthusiast to investigate and discover if my hunches were correct.

This spring I again had the pleasure of seeing both Grant Mitsch's and Murray Evans' daffodils in full flower here in Oregon. The weather was perfect; the fruit trees in full bloom; the daffodils particularly beautiful. As always, there were interesting people to meet and some good daffodil conversations. I am most impressed with what these two hybridizers have achieved and with what they are doing for the future. Yet, knowing what has been accomplished with other flowers, I must confess that I now believe

that the seemingly endless stream of refinement on refinement, that slow and steady climb up the many steps of this particular ivory tower, has reached a climax.

Surely, when judged purely as show daffodils, many flowers produced by these two eminent breeders have come as close to perfection as is possible. Variations there still can be. There may be smoother perianths or more deeply colored cups. There may be smoother bicolors, possibly even reverse pinks. There may be golden yellow daffodils with red, orange, or pink true trumpets. From the point of view of the average gardener, however, the variations still possible in this line of breeding are of limited value. I truly believe that these breeders and others with them have gone in one direction only. If they have not reached the summit of their particular line of hybridizing, then surely they are near it.

There are, however, other entirely different peaks to conquer. There still is a mass of untapped genetic material hidden in the species. It is up to the younger generations of hybridizers to work with these interesting plants and to release their potential. As a case in point I might cite my hybrids of *N. bulbocodium*. In this odd species we find a much higher and an often varied chromosome count and thus a vast reservoir of new characteristics. I crossed these "hoop petticoats" with other garden daffodils; this resulted in the strain of "Giant Petticoat." None of them was beautiful, and I could not grant them status as either a cut flower or a garden plant. Yet, these odd-looking daffodils did have a hybrid vigor and persistence unknown in any other daffodil. Now, more than 10 years later, some of them still flower in my rock garden, though it has been dug up, cleaned out, and remade several times in the intervening years. Others of this race of new hybrid bulbocodiums were tested in the farm belonging to the St. Louis, Missouri, Botanical Garden. When last heard of, a few years ago, they had persisted in that climate and were still flowering profusely, although they had been down for more than 10 years.

Vigor and persistence in the face of hardship is, in itself, of course, not enough to warrant retention of a new daffodil. Further hybridizing might well have brought these odd plants back to an acceptable aesthetic level. They might then still have retained some of that strength that the *N. bulbocodium* genes imparted to them and could well be ideal plants for naturalizing, to give a desirable color effect and permanence to a large planting. Who cares if the lovely yellow in the drifts of daffodils, under the tall trees and in the greenswards, is provided by the Tenby daffodil or by some giant hoop petticoats? It is color that we want and the graceful movement in the wind that the poets speak about.

I had also started to work with some of the polyanthus daffodils and found that here too there were new genetic qualities. There was definitely no obstacle to the production of remarkably pretty, sweet-scented, sturdy plants. This year Harry Tuggle showed me some hybrids based on Matador, one of my earlier selections. Grant Mitsch and his old friend, Mr. Fowlds, have done great work with the little species. In England, Alec Gray and others have done the same. As far as I know they have not taken the next most logical step — to cross these improved hybrids, still so close to the species, with the best of the new show daffodils.

Such crosses should be made on a very large scale. They should be carried on for several generations, and particular attention should be paid to

new genetic breaks. To the best of my knowledge, no one has worked with *N. serotinus*, the autumn-flowering species, nor with *N. viridiflorus*, yet, we know now that daffodil pollen can be preserved for several months. It should not be impossible, therefore, to obtain some hybrids that might well have a new flowering season and maybe new colors. There are still other species worthy of consideration.

What then was I looking for when I was doing this type of hybridizing? What am I looking for now, when I visit my hybridizing friends? Why do I even bother to write about all this work? It is because I should like to see an entirely new series of daffodils with much larger flowers, longer stems, far greater substance, and increased scent, and even with a different season of flowering. I am convinced that such plants are possible; that they could be shown to us within the next 10 years, and that they would be a great addition to horticulture.

I know that this will sound like heresy to many of my British and American daffodil friends. But let us consider the problem. We all know that lovely plant, *Eucharis amazonica*, now reaching the commercial cut-flower market in large numbers and found in many a bridal bouquet. In size and substance, it is twice as large as the best white daffodil; in its delicate coloring and the perfection of form it vies with the best the narcissus family has yet offered. Nobody can object to the fact that it is large, for that, in truth, is part of its beauty and makes it such a useful flower.

Let us look at the new Amaryllis hybrids, so magnificently developed by the Dutch and South African growers. Compare them with the species from which these new hybrids stem. Granted that there is beauty in the species, especially when seen in the wilderness regions of their native country, but of what use are such "natives" in the garden or as cut flowers? Look at the endless variety in color, size, scent, and season in our modern roses, tulips, or gladiolus and compare them with their species ancestors. No doubt, we shall see still larger, more striking, and more beautiful varieties in practically all garden plant families. We have, however, seen in them during the past 25 years far greater, more fundamental changes than in the daffodil.

I have already suggested the road to improvement that might be found in crosses with *N. bulbocodium* varieties. There are color roads that could be traveled, using our experience with naturalized daffodils. We can look around us and see which varieties survived in the worst conditions that man and nature can provide, such as the scrap heaps of our gardens, the ditches and roadside jungles of our rural surroundings. Every year I see some large and still expanding clumps of that old spectacular variety, Spring Glory, in meadows near us. On my farms it is February Gold that cannot be killed. I have seen naturalized Bath's Flame and Thalia and that ancient, almost-forgotten Lucifer, which still pops up his head after fully 50 years of neglect. Even Orange Phoenix can still be found.

Granted that our Oregon weather and soil conditions favor the daffodil's survival, there still remains something in those old varieties (and I could mention others) that merits attention. For, at the same time and under exactly similar conditions, the later hybrids do not persist. It is interesting to note in this connection that at least some of my daffodils that have survived in commercial culture, such as Windswept and Windblown, are again direct offspring from Spring Glory. In our fields of acres of that variety we found one partially double flower which still had some pollen. It is from

this one plant that an entire series of good, graceful, and vigorous doubles was raised.

The current breeding for better daffodils is but one attempt to reach perfection in a few narrow classes of flowers. Looking back on my work with daffodils now, after devoting so many years and almost every thought to lilies, I submit that there are other, entirely different goals, equally worth exploring and conquering. Someone, somewhere should forget about the "classic daffodils." In the many species there are factors, genes, and qualities that have not yet been recognized. As we know it now, the daffodil has not made the progress, or, to avoid controversy, the changes that have made other plant families so adaptable, so useful, and so beautiful. The time is ripe for a breakthrough. Many species are now already very difficult to obtain; soon, perhaps, they may be extinct. There should therefore be no delay in greater species involvement in daffodil breeding.

SEEING IS BELIEVING

By DOROTHY H. SUNDAY, *Baltimore, Md.*

It seemed apropos for the Maryland Daffodil Society, our oldest in the United States, to highlight its Fiftieth Anniversary Daffodil Show by sharing culture experiences and the pleasures of growing daffodils with the public. A unique educational exhibit, "Daffodil Culture," complemented the lovely specimens exhibited. An eye-catching yellow and green color scheme with many visual aids enticed throngs to the exhibit designed for this special occasion by Mrs. Stuart D. Sunday and Mrs. Leo J. Vollmer, representatives of the Woodbrook-Murray Hill Garden Club.

Daffodil lovers jotted notes and sketched the "how to plant large and small bulb" diagrams while novices recorded the tools and materials needed to avoid unnecessary garden-to-garage excursions. Knee pads, shovel, rake, hoe, and gloves were displayed "backpain-savers." Small labeled clear plastic bags containing top soil, baled peat moss, fertilizer, and mulch depicted materials necessary when planting to insure bloom success. A natural rustic brick wall was utilized to emphasize desirable exposure tips and highlighted by a bouquet of yellow trumpet daffodils.

Energetic growers were advised to fertilize bulbs in the fall, again when foliage appears in the spring, and immediately after blooming. Time-pressed "backyard gardeners" were encouraged to fertilize in the fall if only an annual application is given. Local accessible fertilizers displayed in labeled clear plastic bags included 5-10-10, 3-18-18, $\frac{1}{2}$ 20% superphosphate and $\frac{1}{2}$ bone meal, wood ashes (potash) and bone meal (slow acting).

A variety of mulches to accommodate various budgets were displayed in the same manner. Pine needles, tan root, shredded leaves, straw, and pine bark were suggested to maintain soil temperature, moisture, and cleanliness of blooms. Rewards from mulching compensate for the investment of time, money, and effort. A marker and garden plan with the name of the variety and where planted was displayed to avoid confusion the following spring and to protect "forgotten" bulbs from a shovel-fate! A large green-and-yellow watering can served as a reminder for an imperative, but often neglected, phase of culture.



Photograph by Mrs. John Ridgely, III

Maryland Daffodil Society eavesdroppers were pleased by show-goers' astonishment to learn one *never* cuts foliage (inhibits bulb development), folds or ties leaves (prevents photosynthesis), or digs bulbs before foliage is yellow (bulbs are immature). The reaction was stimulated by staging tied leaves and green foliage on pinholders hidden with driftwood.

Commemorating the Maryland Daffodil Society's Golden Anniversary was an important state event with far-reaching effect. Although a milestone has passed, memories linger on. Upon the request of the Federated Garden Clubs of Maryland, Inc., "Daffodil Culture" was a featured exhibit for The Central Atlantic Regional Conference, The National Council of State Garden Clubs held in Baltimore on September 29, 30 and October 1. Inquiries from garden clubs and daffodil enthusiasts confirm the need for applicable cultural exhibits. A little ingenuity, poster board, ink, research, and — particularly — visual aids will insure informative educational exhibits appealing to the amateur: seeing is believing!

BLACK PLASTIC FOR WEED CONTROL

By HELEN K. LINK, Brooklyn, Indiana

One of the major cultural problems which confronts every daffodil grower is weed control. There have been successful growers who did not face the problem during the growing season. One well-known grower permitted the weeds to take over and burned the area when fall came. The explanation of this procedure was that the weeds consumed the soil moisture after the growing season was over and permitted the bulbs to become dry during the resting period, thus helping to control basal rot. This theory might work well in wet years such as we have experienced in the summer of 1969.

Another grower has planted exhibition bulbs and deliberately sodded the area. At last report the project was a success from the standpoint of both bloom and bulb multiplication. Digging and dividing might be difficult with this manner of bulb treatment as the weeds and grass would be at a mature stage when the bulbs would need to be dug and divided.

Since we grow over 1000 varieties, a large number of which are planted in rows in an old orchard, weed control is important, and we are constantly looking for ways to save on labor which is difficult to secure at any price. I once commented to a friend that it was costing me five dollars per row to hire the beds weeded by hand, and she replied that I was not allowed to count money in connection with a hobby.

A few years ago on a visit to Kingwood Center, Mansfield, Ohio, we noticed several perennial beds had been covered with black plastic and then topped with ground corn cobs. Holes were punched in the plastic for the growing plants. I was amazed to see such healthy looking plants, especially the iris rhizomes. When we asked Dr. R. C. Allen about the success of the plastic mulch, he remarked that they were willing to try anything to cut down the amount of labor involved in weeding.

Our weed problem is peculiar in that we have a large amount of pepper grass, *Lepidium virginicum*, which cannot be controlled by the use of pre-emergence chemicals applied to the soil. Those which are advocated to be safe for use on daffodils do not control the *Lepidium*. It starts its semi-biennial growth in the fall and germinates and grows all winter. By early May, its wiry stems are covered with many seeds which are easily blown by the wind. It is often called Bird's Pepper, and its one virtue is that the seeds are relished by the birds. Treflan applied to the soil gave excellent weed control except for the *Lepidium*. With the ground too wet to cultivate by spring, the daffodil foliage could hardly be seen for the pepper grass. The only control was hand weeding which was impossible, and, by the time the soil became dry enough to cultivate, the seed had ripened and a new crop was scattered.

One winter while the ground was frozen, a number of rows were burned off using a flame thrower; however, a pine needle mulch directly over the bulbs was also destroyed by the flame. Although the weeds were killed, another crop came up in spring, and the pine needle mulch had to be replaced over the bulbs.

In the fall of 1968, we decided to try black plastic over the area between the rows. If it were possible to maintain at least half the beds weed free, then the area over the rows could be hand weeded. A 12-inch area over the

rows was left open and mulched heavily with pine needles. The area between the rows was covered with 6 mil black plastic purchased in one piece 10 feet wide by 100 feet long and cut to the desired width. Wire coat hangers were cut and bent to make large staples which were placed on both edges of the plastic to hold it in place. A row of holes was punched in the middle of each piece. The plastic was then covered with corn cobs which held it securely to the ground and also provided a protective cover over the plastic for summer insulation.

The corn cobs should be placed on the plastic as soon as it is pegged to the ground, as a high wind combined with rain will loosen the staples and tear the plastic from the ground. The corn cobs should not be finely ground since they are easily blown away when dry. The pieces of cob should range from one-quarter to one-half a cob in size.

We were concerned whether the soil would become too hot under the plastic during the summer. The soil temperature six inches deep under the plastic was only four degrees higher than that in the rows where the bulbs are planted. This reading was made on a warm summer day in full sunshine.

A few bulbs were dug in August in the rows covered with needles where the plastic had been down between the rows for one year. The bulbs were unusually large and no basal rot was detected.

In our area, the winter of 1968-69 left little snow for a ground cover. The blooming season was long and much better than normal. Some varieties which had never produced show specimens did so last spring. Whether the black plastic aided growth is somewhat doubtful as there was no discernable difference between the rows covered with plastic and those covered with weeds. Perhaps a longer trial period will give more data.



Black plastic has been stapled to ground between rows. Corn cobs cover the plastic. Rows are mulched with pine needles.

During the summer, the rows are hand weeded which is quite easily done as the heavy pine needle mulch can be lifted and the weeds pulled out along with the raising of the mulch. Dandelions and other deep-rooted weeds are spot sprayed with weedkiller. There are so few of these weeds that no damage is done to the bulbs. Weeds that are pulled are removed from the bed in order to prevent seeding.

BALLYDORN BULB FARM

By the shores of Strongford Lough at the town of Killinchy in County Down, Northern Ireland, is the Ballydorn Bulb Farm. Reports from the London Daffodil Show indicate that fine new daffodils are coming from their seedling beds. Mr. N. P. Harrison, proprietor, was asked to tell us about his bulb farm. His letter follows.

We are flattered by your interest and very pleased to give you any information which is in our power. Daffodil hybridizing has been a major interest for years, but was rather handicapped by the fact that I was until 1964, when appointed to judicial office, unable to give the help needed to the bulb development side of our farm here. We have exhibited at the RHS Spring Show for many years, but showed mostly good garden and market flowers and did not enter the competitive classes, nor did we show our own hybrids. In the last two years, with more time, I have added a few flowers to the competitive classes and this year ran second to Mrs. Richardson and got the award (The Silver Simmonds Medal) for the best six seedlings.

We did not reckon that our best things were on show, as the weather had been bad for our larger outdoor-grown flowers. Our 55-foot stand, put up in conjunction with Carncairn Daffodils, who are close friends, did pretty well, as we had together only about 200 vases of early and early midseason flowers and received a Silver Gilt Banksian Medal.

In the last year or two the hybrids coming into flower have contained a very high percentage of 3b and 3c seedlings, many crossed with Cushendall, Cantabile, and Portrush seedlings, which produce beautiful small white flowers with green eyes, some set in yellow crowns. We have considerable hope for some of these. Mrs. Reade at Carncairn has produced a very nice pink-crowned cyclamineus and some nice green-eyed 3c's, so we have crossed our respective successes.

The 3rd London Show on 29th April was a great success; I believe the classes were never better supported. Unfortunately we had nothing to send, as hail destroyed our midseason crop.

Though we send a few bulbs to your country they go mostly to the New England states, and we send some to Canada. We have never done anything to encourage this trade, as we have always sold everything from our 1½-acre annual crop without difficulty. We would be glad, however, to see some of our things shown in the United States to see how they grow there.

Much of our original stock was from Guy Wilson in 1946-50 and from Lionel Richardson or Willie Dunlop in the same period. Since then we have mostly used pollen of our own seedlings on good vigorous varieties, as we always try to produce a good plant, rather than an exhibition flower on a weak plant.



I think our Moon Goddess (Guy Wilson's breeding from King of the North X Content) is probably the best garden 1a in the lime-sulfur color, and that Tibet is the strongest non-exhibition 2c. Though not ice-white, its creamy textures are first class for decoration. Our 2d Lunar Spell is not as good as your Daydream, but it is very free and vigorous, and we have crossed it with Daydream and other reversed bicolors we have raised. Our 3b Fair Green has not been exhibited at London yet; it has wonderful color in the crown, very white, but the inner three petals are, we think, too narrow. We think very well of our 3b Fairmile, and it was in our six winning seedlings. Golden Clarion is a first class 1a on the show bench and as a garden plant. We bought the stock (3 or 4 bulbs) from Waterford when they were concentrating on the Golden Rapture, Yellow Idol type.

We have one or two really good 2b's with enormous overlapping white perianths and yellow expanded crowns of deep color, but as there is orange shading in the crown they may not defeat the red-cups in their class. Mount Pleasant is the strongest and is enormously vigorous and attractive as a plant.

Perhaps the green-eyed things have our fondest regard at the moment, and one or two of the pink 2b's with green throat are good. Tullycore is a very attractive flower when grown in warmish conditions, and we are hoping for a 1b with a green throat in a pure pink trumpet some day soon.

We have had the wettest season we have ever experienced, with earth-shattering rain and hail, but the foliage has grown well and we shall still (in June) have a lot of 3c's in flower, with Frigid just opening and many seedlings with green cups, eyes, and semi-doubled centers.

The photograph shows our bulb fields overlooking the dorn at Ballydorn between two islands, Rainey and Sketrick. This place has strong historical associations, as the Scandinavian "long ships" came through here in the 6th to 8th centuries to lie in these waters while their complement raided the countryside.

BULLETIN BOARD

FROM THE EDITOR

The center folio of this issue includes material on two unrelated subjects intended to be cut out. By printing the Convention Registration Blank and Hotel Reservation form in this way an expensive separate mailing can be avoided.

The 1969 revision of the Approved List of Miniatures is planned so that it can be cut out and pasted in your copy of the RHS Classified List. Additional copies may be obtained from the Executive Director at the price of two 6-cent stamps each.

1970 CONVENTION

The Official Call appears elsewhere, Registration Blank and Hotel Reservation form opposite this note. The detailed program will appear in the March issue, but hotel reservations should be made before March 1. There will not be a special mailing of Convention material this year.

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

One of our unpleasant tasks is to record the death of a member and to transfer his membership card, sometimes after an association of many years, to the file of former members. Members who learn of the passing of another member are urged to notify the office promptly. It is distressing that the loss of any one of us should go unnoticed to the extent that Journals and membership renewal notices continue to be sent, occasionally for many months, until in some way belated word reaches us.

* * *

A continuing office problem are members who go south for the winter or north in summer, leaving instructions that only first class mail is to be forwarded. Their Journals are returned, a service fee of 10¢ collected, and the returned envelope may or may not carry a notation of their seasonal address. In any event, the office is left to guess whether the move is temporary or permanent and, if temporary, whether there is time for their Journal to reach them before they return home. A card giving a temporary address and how long it will be in effect will enable us to follow members on their travels with whatever mail is due them. Cards for this purpose may be had at any post office.

Another problem concerns members with post office boxes. As a rule the post office will not deliver second and third class mail carrying a street address if the addressee has a post office box or, conversely, it will not deliver such mail to a street address when the envelope shows a discontinued box number. While the post office has the information for proper delivery, rather than make use of it the office will cross off the improper address, write the correct address on the envelope, and return it to us with postage due and marked "Undeliverable as addressed." Whereupon we must address a new envelope and send the Journal on its way again with another charge for postage.

Many memberships are given as gifts but rarely do the instructions tell us to whom renewal notices should be sent. In the absence of such instructions,

renewal notices are sent to the new member, but if the donor wishes to take care of future payments it can be arranged if we are told.

* * *

During the year the office receives many notes, cards, and letters thanking us for prompt service, occasionally pointing out our failings, speaking highly of the Journal, and otherwise expressing members' thoughts. Complaints are invariably answered and straightened out as far as possible. The friendly notes and letters are answered if time permits, but too many writers must be content with our assurance that their words are read and often reread and in all cases they light a candle which brightens the drab routine of the day. And so, at this season and in these times when the warmth of friendship glows steadily and is needed more than ever, we extend our personal word of greeting and hope for the new year.

GEORGE S. LEE, JR.

FALL BOARD MEETING

Thirty-five ADS directors attended the fall Board meeting held in Cincinnati on Saturday, Oct. 25. Mrs. Neil Macneale was our hostess. Early arrivals were entertained on Friday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Philip R. Adams at the beautiful Art Museum, of which Mr. Adams is Director.

The regional vice presidents breakfasted on Saturday morning with 2d vice president Walter Thompson to discuss regional business. Reports from eight regions were filed with the Secretary.

Morning and afternoon business sessions were held at the Stouffer Inn and the Cincinnati Garden Center, respectively, with a buffet luncheon served at the Garden Center. Written reports were submitted by 16 committee chairmen.

The Society now has 1,423 members.

Several changes in show rules were authorized. The Photography Committee will undertake to make up new slide sets, possibly including one on the origin of modern daffodils. The Publications Committee was granted a budget increase. The Convention Committee will be reactivated. Future convention sites and dates are: 1970, Dallas, April 2-4; 1971, Hartford, Conn., April 27-30; 1972, open; 1973, Williamsburg, Va., March 28-30. Mrs. E. S. Conrad, Prides Crossing, Mass., will replace Mrs. Edward J. Storey as a regional director, New England Region.

Mr. Lee demonstrated the numerous steps necessary in the 2d class mailing of the Journal. The general expression was one of amazement.

Local daffodil gardeners joined the Board for a banquet, followed by a gala slide show by Dr. Throckmorton on the wild daffodils in Spain and by Wells Knierim on his September trip to New Zealand.

MRS. ROBERT F. JOHNSON, *Secretary*

SHOW RULE CHANGES

The following actions of the Board affect daffodil show rules:

1. *Rescinding* of Rule 11 of *Rules for Show & Schedule Chairmen*, which read as follows: "Other flowering plant material may be included in the schedule in the horticulture section, but these classes may not be more in number than the classes of daffodils."

2. *Revision of Rule 2 of Rules Which Must be Included in Schedule* to read: "Exhibits which are not named or incorrectly named will be disqualified. However, blooms of seedlings may be shown by the originator or by other persons in classes for 'named varieties,' provided they are identified by a number designation assigned by the originator. If the exhibitor is not the originator, the name of the originator must be included as part of the identification."
3. The Gold Ribbon is a designated award for "standard" daffodils (or any other appropriate name the committee chooses to use) in ADS shows.
4. The age limit eligibility for the new Junior Award was changed to read "18 or under."
5. A minimum of three classes in the Junior Division was established as a requirement for the Junior Award.

ADS APPROVED LIST OF MINIATURES

ADS members particularly interested in miniatures have sent in their opinions as to which varieties should be added to the official ADS List of Miniatures, and which on the present list should be removed. Guided by this information, nine varieties have been accepted by the committee (Flute, Pango, Poppet, Rupert, Segovia, Soltar, Stella Turk, Yellow Xit, and *gaditanus*), while three have been removed (Bambi, Colleen Bawn, and La Belle).

To conform with changes in the 1969 RHS Classified List, miscellaneous types (heretofore included in Division 11) have been moved to 12; and a few varieties in Division 10 have been combined.

Interested members are invited to suggest periodically to the chairman varieties which they feel should be added to our list. The criteria accepted for miniatures should be constantly borne in mind:

1. Is it suitable for the small rock garden?
2. Is it unsuitable for exhibiting in the standard classes?
3. Does it fit in well with the present list?

(Votes should be restricted to varieties personally seen growing in a garden).

As varieties qualify, they will be added annually to the official list. On the other hand, it is recognized that varieties on the established list should not be subject to revision more than once in several years, and as there was a fairly complete review this year, it will be some time before opinion will be invited as to the removal of any on the December 1969 list.

The Committee wishes to thank all the members who sent in their opinions on the inclusion or exclusion of varieties.

JOHN R. LARUS, *Chairman*

NAMES IN SMALL PRINT IN RHS CLASSIFIED LIST

On page v of the 1969 Classified List the statement is made that cultivar (variety) names listed therein in small print will be deleted in the next edition unless evidence of continued cultivation is received.

If this category includes any varieties widely grown and shown in this country that our members wish to have retained in the next Classified List, please write to your Classification Chairman, Mrs. J. Robert Walker, 501 Mulberry Road, Martinsville, Va. 24112. She will call such names to the

attention of Mr. J. R. Cowell, RHS Registrar, and request that consideration be given to retaining them.

MORE SHOW REPORTS

Beverly Farms, Mass.: The daffodil show sponsored by the North Shore Garden Club and the Northeastern District of the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts, Inc., on May 8 and 9 was the first in this area. 125 horticultural entries and 20 arrangements presented a wide range of daffodil varieties. Mrs. R. J. Fraser won the Gold Ribbon with *Pastorale*; Mrs. Charles H. Anthony the Miniature Gold Ribbon with *Hawera*. Mrs. E. A. Conrad was winner of the Purple and Lavender Ribbons, the latter with *Stafford*, *Lintie*, *Hawera*, *N. fernandesii*, and *N. juncifolius*. The Silver Ribbon was won by Mrs. Charles G. Rice.

Baltimore, Md.: The Golden Anniversary Daffodil Show of the Maryland Daffodil Society was presented at the Hollyday Room, The Village of Cross Keys, on April 15 and 16. The arrangements carrying out the anniversary theme and an educational exhibit mounted by one of the member clubs were of special interest. Mrs. F. Warrington Gillet was the winner of many awards, among them the Gold Ribon (with *White Prince*), the Silver Ribbon, the Purple Ribbon, for a collection of 2c's, and the Louise Hazlehurst Wharton Award, for the best American bred standard daffodil, *Honeybird*. Mrs. Frederick J. Viele's Mite was winner of the Miniature Gold Ribbon, and Miss Frances Moreland won the White Ribbon with *Ave*. The Lavender Ribbon was won by Mrs. Thomas W. Smith.

1970 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

A supplementary list will be published in the March issue of the Journal. Send information before January 10 to the Awards Chairman at 308 Longwood Drive, Newport News, Va. 23606 as follows: Date of show; name of show; sponsor of show; place of show; and the name and address of the person to contact for information.

March 11-12—Alabama Daffodil Show; Canterbury Methodist Church, Birmingham; information: Mrs. Walter Thompson, 2907 Southwood Road, Birmingham, Ala. 35223

March 26-27—Daffodil Show of Georgia Daffodil Society, The Atlanta Garden Center, and affiliated clubs; Rich's auditorium, Atlanta; information: Mrs. Charlotte Bagley, P.O. Box 4539, Atlanta, Ga. 30302

March 28—10th Annual Arkansas State Daffodil Show, Mayflower Garden Club, Mayflower Cafetorium, Miller St., Mayflower; information: Mrs. Billy Harrell, Mayflower, Ark. 72106

March 28-29—Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Show; Community Center, Nachman's, Newport News; information: Mr. Raymond W. Lewis, 554 Logan Place, Apt. 4, Newport News, Va. 23601

April 2-4—ADS Convention Show of the Texas Daffodil Society; Sheraton-Dallas Hotel, Dallas; information: Mrs. Vernon E. Autry, 4360 Livingston Ave., Dallas, Tex. 75205

April 4-5 — Daffodil Show of Garden Club of Gloucester, Va.; Gloucester High School; information: Mrs. Reginald C. Vance, Gloucester, Va. 23061

April 8-9 — 36th Daffodil Show of The Garden Club of Virginia, Mary Washington College Ballroom, Fredericksburg; information: Mrs. A. T. Embrey, Jr., P.O.Box 327, Fredericksburg, Va. 22401

April 10-11 — Southern Regional Daffodil Show of the Garden Club of Memphis; Goldsmith Center, Memphis, Tenn.; information: Mrs. Jack Shannon, 45 Norwal Road, Memphis, Tenn. 38117

April 11 — Fifth Daffodil Show and District Show of the Somerset County Garden Club; Bank of Somerset, Princess Anne, Md.; information: Mrs. Merton S. Yerger, Princess Anne, Md. 21853

April 11-12 — Tennessee State Daffodil Show; Tennessee Botanical Gardens, Cheekwood, Nashville; information: Mrs. Charles K. Cosner, 217 Olive Branch Road, Nashville, Tenn. 37205

April 15 — Daffodil Show of the Kentucky Daffodil Society and the Lexington Council of Garden Clubs; Southern Hills Methodist Church, Lexington; information: Mrs. Henry W. Hornsby, 1253 Colonial Drive, Lexington, Ky.

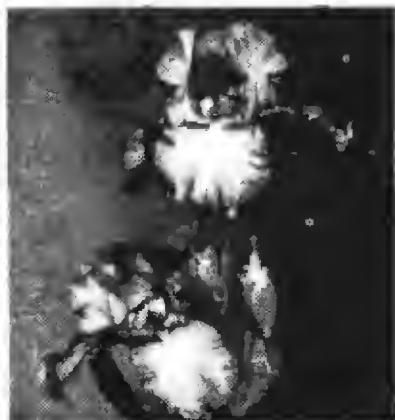
April 17-18 — 25th Annual Daffodil Show of the Norristown Garden Club; Grand Court, Plymouth Meeting Mall, Norristown, Pa.; information: Mrs. Allen S. Weed, Landis Road, Worcester, Pa. 19490

April 18-19 — 21st Daffodil Show of the Washington Daffodil Society; Administration Bldg., National Arboretum, 24th and R Sts., N.E., Washington, D.C.; information: Mrs. LeRoy F. Meyer, 7416 Livingston Road, Oxon Hill, Md. 20021

April 21 — Third Delaware State Daffodil Show; St. Albans Episcopal Church, 913 Wilson Road, Wilmington; information: Mrs. H. P. Madsen, R.D.2, Newark, Del. 19711

April 21 — Daffodil Show of the Southwest Ohio Daffodil Society; Art Museum, Cincinnati; information: Mrs. Henry Hobson, Jr., 8650 Hopewell Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45242

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CORRESPONDENCE

The Executive Director's mail reflects the widening influence of the ADS: an inquiry for catalogs from Czechoslovakia, new members in Western Australia and Tasmania, and a substantial increase in the number of domestic members. Offhand it would be difficult to link Vietnam and the ADS, but via our former secretary, Maxine Lawler, the following letter crossed our desk:

I think that perhaps you can help me with a problem. Your name and address appears in a list of American societies that the Army Information Service Library has.

I need some color photos of daffodils, including the stalks. As a Christmas present for my wife, I am having some daffodils carved in ivory. The artist who is doing the carving is Japanese, and, apparently, daffodils are not grown in Japan. I sent some plastic daffodils that I was able to purchase at an American florist's shop before leaving for Vietnam, but the Japanese artist was very sharp and said the plastic flowers were made in Hong Kong and there were mistakes, he was sure. If you have some photos suitable for my purpose, I would appreciate very much if you would mail one or two to me. I read in the reference book that your society publishes a journal. Perhaps you print some photos in the journal. If so, I would be very pleased to be able to purchase a copy.

Thank you very much for your help.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ted Curtis

LTJG T. S. Curtis 714710

NAVADVGRP N 135

Box 8

FPO 96626

Help was promptly on its way in the form of the center spread of daffodils in the 1969 Mitsch catalog and a few of the prints published by the Netherlands Flower-Bulb Institute. This produced the following:

Thank you very much for answering my request so promptly and completely.

I have sent the photographs of the daffodils and stalks to the ivory carver in Japan. I am certain the photos will meet his requirements.

In one of the pieces of literature there was mention of a book you edited. I would like very much to obtain a copy of the book and would appreciate it if you would autograph a copy for my wife, Rose Marie. When I get back from Vietnam, we plan to have a garden in Maine where we will grow daffodils. Enclosed is an appropriate check.

Your help has been most appreciated.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ted Curtis

MUSINGS AND MEANDERINGS

By POETICUS

Several years ago American-grown flowers were entered in competition at one of the London daffodil shows by Mrs. Bloomer and won a number of awards. It seems to have been overlooked that a reciprocal gesture of hands across the sea took place at the Nashville show last April. We refer to an entry of three flowers from a sport of Peeping Tom which will eventually be registered under the name of Peep of Spring. The flowers were grown by Jack Gerritsen in Holland and placed in the custody of Matthew Zandbergen who carried them by hand to Nashville, where they were entered in Div. 11 and received a ribbon.

* * *

Over the years we have not had much success in keeping to ourselves the fact that White Flower Farm of Litchfield, Conn., thinks John Evelyn was an Irish hybridizer of daffodils. We are happy to report that they are still of the same opinion and we hope the day is far off when they awaken to the fact that the alleged hybridizer of the daffodils they so strongly recommend was born in 1620 and died in 1706.

Confirmation of White Flower Farm's continued lapse may be found in the September issue of *Changing Times*, a Kiplinger publication. In an article entitled "Fall's the season for spring bulbs" the editors of the magazine solicited the recommendations of Wayside Gardens, Park Seed Co., and White Flower Farm. From the latter came the following: "Nadene Riggs of White Flower Farm likes the Flatcup narcissus developed by the late Irish hybridizer, John Evelyn. They're called Weatherproof because their strong stems and flowers withstand blustery spring storms." The proprietor of White Flower Farm and proud editor of its publications is one Amos Pettingill, a New York advertising executive, and it just goes to show what can happen when Madison Avenue dabbles in horticulture.

* * *

Edgar Anderson was a well known figure in the world of the botanical sciences and daffodils were a favorite flower, but because he was a scientist and had no urge for publicity his work with daffodils was not widely known or appreciated. He wrote numerous articles about them, the most serious of which was "A Genetical Analysis of Pink Daffodils," written in association with Earl Hornback of the Oregon Bulb Farms and published in the Journal of the California Horticultural Society in January 1946. He was a guest speaker at the ADS convention in Asheville in 1964, when he reminisced about his numerous friends in the daffodil world of a generation ago. Dr. Anderson died in St. Louis on June 18th.

Dr. Anderson was a graduate of Michigan State College in 1918 and received a doctorate from Harvard five years later. While he spent a few years at the Arnold Arboretum, for most of his life he was associated with the Missouri Botanical Garden in St. Louis in various capacities, being its director from 1954 to 1956. At the time of his death he was Curator of Useful Plants. He also regularly conducted courses in botany at nearby Washington University. Dr. Anderson received the Gold Medal of the Men's Garden Clubs of America in 1958 and of the Federated Garden Clubs a year later.

BREEDING WITH THE BACKHOUSE DAFFODILS

By ERIC LONGFORD, *Leeds, England*

I have been asked especially to write about my work with the Backhouse red daffodils. Perhaps I may be allowed to include his work with the pinks as these were much better than the reds.

Generally the picture is as follows: for form, the pinks varied from bad to very good; the reds were almost always bad, but there were a few good ones. The reds' petals are nearly always ribbed and wavy, but of course, Mr. Backhouse was breeding for trumpet length in red, and he succeeded.

Traditionalist growers in this country have been quick to pounce on the red trumpet breeding because of this poor form, but Mr. Backhouse did something they have never done, i.e., put red into Div. 1 while they keep on churning out yellow 1a's and short-crowned red 2a's, which all look the same and also look like all their predecessors. This sameness appears also in the red 2b's, but Mr. Backhouse *never* tried to breed a red 1b. He came close to it in one or two cases by accident, as there are one or two "red" 1a's which open pale yellow in the perianth and then fade to near white, like their poet ancestors. His pinks all open pink; he was not interested in any pinks that opened yellow.

Having explained the situation as it stood when Mr. Backhouse died, I can now follow with my own efforts. I have been privileged to visit Sutton Court several times and have always found something useful to buy and to breed from.

With regard to red 1a, my efforts are directed to getting show form with blazing red color. Towards this end I am working on two separate main lines: 1) Crossing the red trumpets with the deepest gold 1a's, e.g. Arctic Gold, Spanish Gold, Strathowan, Rowallane, Fine Gold, Royal Gaelic (2a but near 1a); 2) Crossing red trumpets with red 2a's, e.g. Court Martial, Cawdron; and 3) One minor line by crossing red trumpets with yellow 2a's from red breeding, e.g. Richardson No. 164 (Kingscourt \times Ceylon).

Originally I crossed yellow 1a's with red 2a's, e.g. Arctic Gold \times Vulcan, but these crosses are a thing of the past now that I have the Backhouse red trumpets. Narvik \times Burnished Gold gave only yellow 2a's.

Thus so much for the present. The future operations are simple: the two main lines mentioned above will be crossed *together*. Thus the inbreeding of red trumpets carried out by Mr. Backhouse has diverged along two separate lines at my hands but will later *converge* after one generation of out-breeding, to produce (I hope!) one line, or series, of first-class red 1a's.

The Backhouse pinks are much better than the reds on the whole, probably because he used more modern varieties and a wider range of parents. He wanted only pinks that opened pink and would not bother with those that opened yellow, however great a name they had. Naturally Mrs. R. O. Backhouse was much used, imparting good clean color to its seedlings and, unfortunately, its bad perianth too. Later two well known varieties were much used, namely Maiden's Blush and Mabel Taylor. As a consequence of this, many seedlings had the pink color confined to the rim; sometimes this "rim" would extend halfway down the cup.

My main interest, however, centered on those daffodils that had solid

pink cups. In my experience, the best pinks so far from Sutton Court are Arctic Dawn, a 2b near 1b, and Rosthwaite Cam, a definite 1b, named after a mountain in the English Lake District. The former has a very white perianth and a crown of deep wild rose pink. The latter is a coppery salmon pink, and its form is that of an improved Maiden's Blush, with slightly less flare to the rim. It was shown at Harrogate this year in the class for six trumpets and attracted much attention, including that of the judge (Michael Jefferson-Brown).

Another Backhouse pink I think highly of is Eagle Rose. This is a trumpet daffodil in appearance but has to be registered as a 2b because it is a fraction under trumpet length. This is one of the many anomalies of the present daffodil classification. Its trumpet is lemon yellow with a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch rim of deep pink. Quite striking.

My pink breeding programme is concerned almost entirely with producing pink trumpets. I am trying to put tremendous vigor, trumpet length, and big stems into the pink strains.

As a consequence I put pollen of Arctic Dawn on a big pale buff 1b called Bronze Monarch (Alpine Eagle open-pollinated) and on the large 1c Mandate. Both these seed parents are vigorous, and bronze Monarch also has tremendous foliage.

These two crosses were done in 1968; as for this year, I have the following: Arctic Dawn \times Kuprina, Patterdale \times Rosthwaite Cam, GLW 43/30 \times Rosthwaite Cam, and Knoydart \times Arctic Dawn. The GLW 43/30 is a pale pink 1b from Broughshane \times Rosario and has the biggest perianth of *any* daffodil I have seen. It has been mentioned in one or two Daffodil Year Books (RHS) by Mr. Wootton, and I understand that several people in the United States are interested in it. For their information I pass on that it is strong and very fertile.

In concluding the accounts of the Backhouse daffodils, I can say that I have just this year started work on a red 1b. At Sutton Court this year I acquired the one-bulb stocks of nos. 69/2 and 69/6. The former came from the orange 1a's. It has a blazing tangerine trumpet; the perianth opens creamy yellow and fades to ivory white. It should be useful. Form is not too good, however. No. 69/6, on the other hand, has very good form. It is a 1b with perianth suffused yellow at the junction with the trumpet, which is burnt apricot to deep orange. Its breeding was Trouseau \times Red Curtain.

I would now like to take up the matter of sterility in daffodils. Despite comments and statements in The Daffodil Journal in 1968 and with all due respect to the persons who made them, I can state definitely that daffodils *as a whole* are *not* self-sterile. I have proved this here in Leeds.

One comment made was that certain breeders had entered "selfed" in their stud-books when they actually meant "open-pollinated." This was used as proof that daffodils were self sterile.

It is invalid to assume self-sterility simply because some growers make erroneous entries in their stud books. In my own records I use both terms "o.p." and "selfed" and they mean exactly what they say.

Mr. Backhouse's statements were based on experience with red 2a's and 1a's which had been inbred for many generations, and inbreeding does sometimes produce self-sterility because genes, etc., are *too alike*. This also tends sometimes to create flowers that are reluctant to mate with anything. No.

66/5 is one such variety. I am getting negligible amounts of seed from its pollen and none at all yet from it as a seed parent.

The subject of self-sterility was raised with Mr. Backhouse in 1962 when I told him that I had "selfed" Rouge and obtained 265 seeds from about a dozen pods. He was very dubious about the validity of the cross but said that I would have proof because if the flower was truly selfed, the seedlings would all look like Rouge. The proof I did indeed have; *all* the seedlings were exactly like Rouge in color varying only from being a bit paler in the petals to being rather redder, and, like Rouge, they were none of them sunproof. They are therefore quite useless, and only one or two remain.

Thus my own humble opinion derived from experience of both myself and others is that sterility or fertility is dependent only on the variety itself and climatic conditions or other environmental conditions obtaining at that specific time at which the pollen is dabbed.

Perhaps someday I could be permitted to discuss the coloring matter of daffodils and what may or may not be possible to produce.

U. S. REGISTRATIONS IN 1969

Reported by MRS. KENNETH B. ANDERSON, Registration Chairman

American registrants of new daffodils and their registrations for 1969 are:
Brink, Venice; Nashville, Ill.: Dahlonega, Revolute, Trailblazer.
Evans, Murray; Corbett, Ore.: Jolly Roger, Peace Pipe, Protege, Rose City,
White O' Morn, Yellowstone.
Fowlds, Matthew (by Grant E. Mitsch): Greenlet, Little Lass.
Mitsch, Grant E, Canby, Ore.: Amberglow, Barlow, Cool Flame, Delightful,
Gloriola, Impact, Kingbird, Macaw, Piculet, Prefix, Rubythroat, Scio,
Tangent.

Registrations

Amberglow (Mitsch) 2d; midseason; 15"; P. 4", bright lemon; C. 1½", lemon, becoming buff apricot. A very luminous flower. A 26/1 (Lunar Sea × Daydream)

Barlow (Mitsch) 6a; extra early; 16"; P. 3", clear deep yellow; C. 1⅓" clear deep yellow. Very profuse flowering. X7/4 (Cibola × *N. cyclamineus*)

Cool Flame (Mitsch) 2b; late; 18"; P. 4", pure white; C. 1.2", coral red; the nearest to red and white other than Rubythroat. B37/6 (Precedent × Accent)

Dahlonega (Brink) 1a; late midseason; 18"; P. 4", deep orange yellow, reddish flush; C. 1⅓ x 1⅓"; deep orange yellow, reddish flush. Very long lasting and substantial. Resembles Late Sun; different in color, earlier, trumpet flanged. 59-6 (Late Sun × Backhouse's Giant)

Delightful (Mitsch) 3b; late; 16"; P. 2.8" white; C. 7", yellow with green eye. Somewhat like Cushendall but with yellow instead of white frill. (Cushendall open pollinated)

Gloriola (Mitsch) 2d; midseason; 16"; P. 4.2", soft lemon; C. 1.7", soft lemon, quickly becoming rich buff; a very unusual color. A 43/6 (((Shirley Wyness X Pink-a-dell) X Dawnglow) X Lunar Sea)

Greenlet (Fowlds) 6a; early midseason; 14"; P. 3½", white; C. 1¼", pale lemon fading to white with lemon rim. Green Island \times *N. cyclamineus*.

Impact (Mitsch) 2b; midseason; 15"; P. 4.5", pure white; C. 2.4", pink, nearly flat. A34/24 (Precedent \times Carita)

Jolly Roger (Evans) 2b; early midseason; 17"; P. 115 mm. P. segs 50mm. white; C. 40mm. x 34mm. yellow. Resembles Tudor Minstrel but whiter, rounder, cup more frilled. E-250 (Wahkeena \times 2b seedling from Bread and Cheese)

Kingbird (Mitsch) 2a; late midseason; 20" P. 4.4", yellow; C. 1.1", golden yellow; very flat perianth of fine substance. Very definitely appears to be a 3a, but is 2a by measurement. Y51/4 (Narvik \times Playboy) \times Velvet Robe)

Little Lass (Fowlds) 5a; midseason; 9"; P. 2", white; C. 0.8", white. (Small *cyclamineus* hybrid \times *N. triandrus albus*)

Macaw (Mitsch) 2a; midseason; 19"; P. 4", clear yellow; C. 2.05", bright orange red, nearly flat, large, much scalloped. X42/3 ((Narvik \times California Gold) \times (Playboy \times Alamein))

Peace Pipe (Evans) 1b; midseason; 16"; P. 105mm. P. segs 43mm. white; C. 35mm. x 48mm. yellow; long straight trumpet, very little taper and no roll or ruffle at margin. C-173. (Effective \times unrecorded 1b sdig.)

Piculet (Mitsch) 5b; midseason; 11"; P. 2.5", deep yellow; C. 0.9", deep yellow. Y32/1 ((Bahram \times Ardour) \times *N. triandrus aurantiacus*)

Prefix (Mitsch) 6a; extra early; 14"; P. 2.75", golden yellow C. 1", golden yellow. One of the first to bloom and the deepest yellow, good form. Z12/1 (Cibola \times *N. cyclamineus*.)

Protege (Evans) 2a; midseason; 17"; P. 110mm. P. segs. 48mm., creamy primrose yellow; C. 40mm. x 36mm., creamy primrose yellow, slightly deeper than perianth. Very smooth, good substance, durable, a vigorous plant, large firm bulbs. F 297 (Trousseau \times Pink O' Dawn) \times 2b seedling, probably (Tunis \times Trousseau)

Revolute (Brink) 6a; early; 16"; P. 3½", P. segs. 1¾", primrose yellow, roseate flush; C. 1¼" x 1½", deep orange yellow. Resembles Larkelly but larger, longer crown, different color. Very substantial and long lasting. 59-7 (Emperor \times Larkelly)

Rose City (Evans) 2b; midseason; 16"; P. 110mm. P. segs 45mm. white; C. 45mm. x 25 mm., pink; resembles Irish Rose but larger, taller, cup nearly true pink. D-165/2 (Interim \times Radiation)

Rubythroat (Mitsch) 2b; late midseason; 14"; P. 4", pure white; C. 1.5", coral red. Resembles Cool Flame; more expanded, less frilled cup, and perhaps deeper in color. C35/5 (Precedent \times Accent)

Scio (Mitsch) 2a; midseason; 18"; P. 3.6", lemon gold; C. 1.3", deeper shade with amber tone; very precise in form and very smooth. B36/6 (Playboy \times Daydream)

Tangent (Mitsch) 2b; midseason; 16"; P. 4.2", pure white; C. 1.5", coral rose; resembles Accent in color, but with a much more rounded flower and smaller crown. Z20/1 (Green Island \times Accent)

Trailblazer (Brink) 2d; early midseason; 17"; P. 3¾", P. segs 1½", deep orange yellow, reddish flush; C. 1½" x 1 ¾", deep orange yellow with reddish flush except for narrow band of bright lemon on rim. Crown reverses to cream except for the rim. Resembles New Vista, except color is deeper and rim lemon instead of pink. 59-5 (Frilled Beauty \times Content)

White O'Morn (Evans) 3c; late midseason; 16"; P. 100mm. P. segs. 45mm. white; C. 35mm. x 15mm. white; resembles Wings of Song, but flatter perianth and very white. D-192/1 Chinese White \times (Rubra \times Sylvia O'Neill)

Yellowstone (Evans) 1d; early; 16"; P. 120mm. P. segs 48mm. lemon; C. 50mm. x 48mm., white. Has a distinct rolled trumpet, flange flat, slightly reflexed perianth. F-264/2 (Content \times (King of the North \times Content))

Note: The new registration forms will ask for measurements in millimeters, and will ask for diameter of flower, length of perianth segments, diameter of corona and length of corona (in that order). Mr. Evans and Mr. Brink have started to comply. Next year we hope all will.

HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

Selective Breeding

Regardless of how far the science of plant breeding has advanced, I think if one has an "eye" for flowers, the chances for success are quite good. A definite goal is important, too, otherwise breeding is likely to be haphazard. The term "selective breeding" is probably correct. A super strain of forest trees has been developed here by selecting cones from trees with the most desirable characteristics. Pedigrees of these trees are, of course, unknown. Amateurs, I think, should start on a selective breeding basis, then apply scientific knowledge as they acquire it.

— MURRAY W. EVANS

Rescue Job

One interesting thing that developed was a pod of seed from (Ardour \times *N. cyclamineus*) \times Accent. This pod was accidentally broken off the stalk with about 2 inches of stem remaining with the pod. If I had not seen the fluttering white cross-tag, I would not have found it in time to rescue it. The accident was caused by a cat fight. Not my cats, but the neighbors', but still here as one of them feels he belongs to me, and vice-versa; the other was a war-loving Siamese. But to get back to the pod of seed, it was taken in the house and put in a solution of rainwater to which had been added a pinch of sugar in the ratio of about one-half cup of rainwater to a pinch of sugar. The pod was placed near a west window where it would get the most light and forgotten for about two weeks, except for an occasional addition of solution and checking of stem. Gradually the stem turned brown and was removed, but the pod was still green and seemed to be getting larger all the time, so it was replaced in the water and watched carefully. When the pod began to brown it was taken out of the water, placed on a paper towel, and allowed to dry. The pod was quite firm, and it was allowed to remain on the towel for a day or two to see what further developments if any were forthcoming. The pod popped, and out rolled eight huge shiny black seed. All black, no touches of paleness to indicate an immature seed.

— HELEN GRIER

From the Hybridizing Robins

I did finally flower my first seedlings this year — all from Green Island \times Mabel Taylor. I was most surprised at the extent to which pink appeared, three pinks out of eight that bloomed. One of these might be worth watching over the next few years. The other two were in the vein of Interim but without its charm. Another was of a curious buffy color that I didn't think much of at first, but it had great staying power and improved with time. I ended up being rather pleased with it. Of course I'll have a chance to see them all again, because I don't intend to move any of them out of the planter box they are in this year. Besides, they are my first, and until I have something else to look at I feel I can indulge myself and not try to be too critical. Or critical at all for that matter. All seedlings that are reasonably formed and colorful will simply be planted down the hillside. If they make it, fine, and if not, nothing is lost.

ROBERT E. JERRELL

Some of the interesting crosses reported were: Big Wig \times *N. jonquilla*; Larkelly \times Cocktail; Ambergate \times Quick Step; Lingering Light \times Waxwing; *N. rupicola* \times Fairy Circle; *N. rupicola* \times Arragon; Jenny \times *N. triandrus concolor*; Daydream \times *N. triandrus pulchellus*; Quick Step \times *N. cyclamineus*.

ROBERTA C. WATROUS

THE JONQUILS

By VENICE BRINK, Nashville, Illinois

From Central Region Newsletter, June 1969

If I had to choose the division of the daffodil tribe which was the toughest, easiest to grow, most uniformly good, with no temperamental children, and which year after year outdid itself in producing quantities of high quality flowers, regardless of the vagaries of season and weather here in southern Illinois, my vote would be for Div. 7, the jonquil hybrids. They excel the whole tribe in disease resistance and in having uniformly first-class bulbs, short necked, hard, and smooth.

I have planted over 50 members of Div. 7 and still have every one of them, the only division of which I can say that, but that is typical of jonquil hybrids. The first jonquil hybrids were produced by Mother Nature and having now the status of species are found in Div. 10. Among them are *N. \times odorus*, *N. \times gracilis*, and *N. \times intermedius*. The forms of *N. \times odorus* are typical in most ways of all jonquil hybrids. In this case the parents were *N. jonquilla* and some wild yellow trumpet. They flourish like weeds wherever "cold-hardy" and naturalize extensively, being found over most of the southern states, and apparently are moving north steadily.

Another characteristic of Div. 7 is the delightful fragrance of its flowers, which pervades the air near any planting of them; yet is not overpowering or cloying as is sometimes the case with Div. 8.

The first jonquil hybrids were yellow — a distinctive yellow, still known as jonquil yellow — and another distinctive quality is the finish and durable substance of the flowers. But yellow is no longer the only color, as in the course of time, breeders have managed to add all the other daffodil colors, since the time the first man-made hybrids appeared, about the last decade of the 1800's. And by the way, if you can get any of those old ones, they are still worth planting.

For years, breeders considered all jonquil hybrids to be sterile and had no hope of instilling their fine qualities into plants of the other divisions of the daffodil. However, closer observation and growing on a larger scale showed that occasionally there was viable pollen, and a few second-generation plants with jonquil blood began to appear, among them, Mountjoy, Ripple and Shah which are registered in Div. 7, and Braemar which is in Div. 1 and has several 1a descendants, which, too, show their jonquil blood. Since then Grant Mitsch has discovered Quick Step, which is completely fertile, and before long we will have many plants with jonquil ancestry.

P. D. Williams and his son M. P. Williams probably between them produced more good jonquil hybrids than all other breeders together, and many of them are the standbys in this division, especially in yellow, but now there are also red, white, pink and reversed bicolors to be had. My personal favorites, or I should rather say, special favorites, include Cheyenne, one of Dr. Powell's seedlings which is a cream and light yellow with several florets to a stem which I think has the most enchanting fragrance, that of crabapple. Then there is the white and yellow, White Wedgwood whose scent is never forgotten and Tittle-Tattle, a yellow 7-b with several small florets to a stem with a delicious pineapple scent. Also there is April Tears, the late small combination of jonquil and triandrus, which is registered as a 5b but is also unmistakably jonquil. And last, Vireo, Grant Mitsch's very late flat-cupped yellow flower. Penpol in cream and white is about the earliest. They are all very nice flowers.

A CHOICE OF MINIATURES

By JOHN R. LARUS, *West Hartford, Conn.*

In reviewing the list of winners of Miniature Gold Ribbons in the 27 ADS shows of this year where such an award was made, it was interesting to observe that certain varieties stood forth conspicuously. Mite won five times and Xit four, *N. triandrus albus* had two wins (*triandrus pulchellus*, to be combined with it in the new list under the general heading "*triandrus (various)*" also had one), while there were also double wins for Hawera, Snipe, Tête-a-Tête, and *N. juncifolius*. Seven varieties were single winners.

Class 6a led with 10 wins, for in addition to Mite, Tête-a-Tête, and Snipe mentioned above, Jumble scored a single victory. The next most successful group was Division 10, where single wins for Canaliculatus, *N. × tenuior*, and *N. watieri* brought the total to eight. Xit, with its four wins, was able singlehanded to bring 3c into third position, while the double win for Hawera and a single for April Tears gave fourth place to 5b. Demure and Sundial each contributed a single victory for 7b, completing the total of 27.

As one looks over these 14 varieties, it appears that not only have they

proven themselves capable of producing outstanding specimens, but (especially with respect to those with multiple wins) they are being grown by quite a number of those who favor miniatures, and on the whole may be considered to compose a group of "good doers" — an important consideration when the requirements of some miniatures are borne in mind. Obviously midseason varieties have a better chance of being represented than those that bloom at the extremes of our daffodil year.

Another way of compiling a group of top miniatures is to analyze those that have been included during the 1969 show season in any of the 16 winning entries reported for the Lavender Ribbon (5 stems each) or in the 5 winners of the Watrous medal (12 stems each). The complete list of these follows:

<i>N. bulbocodium</i> (various) -----	10	<i>N. triandrus</i> (various) -----	7	<i>N. scaberulus</i> -----	5
Sundial -----	9	Jumblie -----	6	Cyclataz -----	3
Hawera -----	8	Stafford -----	6	Demure -----	3
Tête-a-Tête -----	7	Mite -----	5	Little Beauty -----	3
Xit -----	7	Quince -----	5	Pixie -----	3
				W. P. Milner -----	3
				<i>N. cyclamineus</i> -----	3

There were 14 varieties included twice (April Tears, Bebop, Bobbysoxer, Lintie, Little Gem, Mary Plumstead, Snipe, *N. calcicola*, *Canaliculatus*, *N. jonquilla*, *N. juncifolius*, *N. rupicola*, *N. × tenuior*, and *N. watieri*), while 18 appeared once. Altogether there were 49 varieties, amassing a total of 139 appearances.* Incidentally, the 14 varieties that received the gold ribbons again acquitted themselves with distinction, all of them being included at least twice in the other list. When, however, the second list is divided into classes it shows somewhat different results. Division 10 leads with 41 inclusions, followed by 7b with 31, 6a with 20, and 5b with 12. Xit, with its score of 7 put 3c in fourth place.

At the present time, many miniatures, including a good share of the more desirable ones, have become difficult to acquire. We can procure some in this country, and a fair supply from a few sources in Holland. Unfortunately, in the past few years, miniature imports from Great Britain (the original source of about 80% of the volume of named hybrids discussed in these notes) have been severely limited, although hopes are high that the situation will soon improve dramatically.

While your Miniatures Committee is removing three varieties from the ADS Approved List (see p. 90), they are ones that rarely appear in shows. The only one of the three which is included in any group considered in this note is Colleen Bawn, which was in only one collection. It is to be hoped that the nine new varieties added will soon be generally available and will prove real additions to the group.

* For those who like to check compilations, there would have been 140 (16 × 5 + 5 × 12) except that the returns from one of our shows listed Jack Snipe — either a clerical error for Snipe or the inadvertent inclusion of an unapproved variety.

FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

By DR. GLENN DOOLEY, *Bowling Green, Ky.*

The season was an excellent one in the Virginia area. From Covington, Frances Armstrong listed a number of varieties that were outstanding for her. From Clifton Forge, Bernice Ford wrote that she had an excellent season. The colors were extremely good and the substances heavy. White varieties were outstanding. She also expressed much interest in old varieties.

From Palmer, Sue Robinson reminisced about her early experiences with daffodil growing. It is always interesting to learn how a person got involved with daffodils. She exhibited *N. jonquilla* and received a red ribbon. That was 20 years ago, and that was her start in growing and showing daffodils. This past season she exhibited old varieties in a special class and won a high award. A grower may not realize that Cantatrice, Effective, Polindra, Golden Torch, and Beryl are a few of the many varieties more than 25 years old that are still outstanding today. Some of the more recent varieties that did well for her were Rima, Ardbane, Homage, Stainless, Knowehead, Coloratura, Verona, and Early Mist.

From Newport News, Bill Hopkins gave us a quotation: "The people who live in this area are fortunate in that most can dig a hole and plant a bulb. The soil is just that good." He reported that pine needles and peanut hulls are the materials commonly used for mulches. He found that his sandy soil requires 0-14-14 and 0-20-20 fertilizer as well as magnesium sulphate.

Marie Bozievich, Bethesda, Md., startled us by naming Tahiti as the best flower she grew. This is a double! Reports are out that we have some excellent doubles on the way.

Several letters came from the eastern edge of the Middle West. From Scottsburg, Ind., Helen Trueblood reported many of the lovely varieties she grew.

Ruth Cunningham, Salem, Ohio, wrote that the colors were not so intense for the pink varieties this year. She mentioned some of the varieties that did well for her. Her Bryher was named the best flower in a show staged by a garden group.

Our new Robin member from Cincinnati, Peggy Macneale, wrote that Golden Dawn, Quetzal, Finch, and Pueblo were among the finest of the many varieties she grows. She said the shows in her area were outstanding this year.

From Memphis, Tenn., Charlotte Sawyer reported that Jetfire was the best flower she grew.

In my own garden, Farewell was most outstanding. The quality of this variety was reflected by the numerous times Farewell was exhibited in the shows. It has been in my garden for several years but this was the season for it.

From Lawrence, Kans., Ethel Martin wrote that the pink colors were quite pale last spring. Ceylon was her best flower. Grace Parks, Ottawa, Kans., told us that there was plenty of moisture this past spring, and that her daffodils were outstanding.

Our president, Dr. Tom Throckmorton, gave some impressions of his trip into the mountainous areas of Spain where many wild daffodils grow.

HERE AND THERE

NEWS FROM THE REGIONS AND LOCAL SOCIETIES

MIDWEST REGION (Mrs. Harry Wilkie, *Regional Vice President*)

A July Newsletter gave additional information on show winners, and good reports from two new local societies in Ohio. The Adena Society requires that its members be members of ADS. There were 14 members in July. The Southwestern Ohio Society had 40 members.

Cincinnati was the site of the fall Board meeting, reported elsewhere.

NEW ENGLAND REGION (George S. Lee, Jr., *Editor*)

The August Newsletter of eight pages was devoted to reviews and comments on the 1969 daffodil catalogs. Those included were: Michael J. Jefferson-Brown, Charles H. Mueller, Broadleigh Gardens, Mrs. Lionel Richardson, Grant E. Mitsch, Murray W. Evans, G. Zandbergen-Terwegen, and Daffodil Mart.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION (Mrs. Richard N. Darden, Jr., *Regional Vice President*)

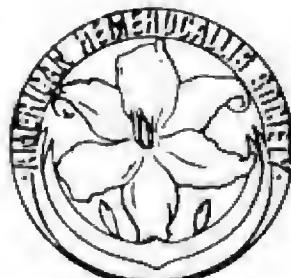
The September issue continues "What's in a Name," this time devoted chiefly to varieties of the late Edwin C. Powell of this Region. There are also notes on Patricia Reynolds, daffodils in Williamsburg 40 years ago, and White Wedgwood, this latter threatened with removal from the RHS Classified List unless there is enough evidence of continued interest in it.

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is Career, bred by G. W. E. Brogden, Morton, New Zealand.
Drawing by Marie Bozievich from photograph by Wells Knierim.

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A PREVIEW OF BIG-D

By TOM D. THROCKMORTON, Des Moines, Iowa

Whatever Texas has, Dallas seems to have extra helpings of. It's big!! Dallas contains lots of new money and Neiman-Marcus; and a village square devoted to antiques; and a people still devoted to older ideals and values. It has something for everyone, and in ample quantities. The local folk, with a brevity that bespeaks pride, have contracted the name of Dallas to "Big-D." And the annual convention of the American Daffodil Society is being called to order in Big-D on April 2, 1970. Preparations for your visit and your pleasure have already been made.

Jean and I were in Dallas the week before this past Thanksgiving, attending a meeting of a surgical society of which I am a member. I called Mrs. Royal (Bertie) Ferris to discuss arrangements for our

spring meeting. Later, Jean and I found ourselves dining at *Alexanders*, with Mrs. Ferris, and with Mesdames Harmon and Owens. I left *Alexanders* replete with the very finest, and with the tentative program of the Dallas meeting on the back of a large alluring menu — a la carte, and in French (the menu, that is).

Here are my notes:

The convention to be held in the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel, Southland Center, April 2 through April 4, 1970. This is a lovely hotel and its various accommodations should satisfy anyone.

Thursday, April 2.

Morning: Judge the Daffodil Show — to be held in the hotel.

Noon: Special luncheon for judges.

Afternoon: The Daffodil Show. All the time you wish to look, compare, talk daffodils, renew friendships, and revel in thousands of lovely blooms. But alas, those officers and board members must forgo a portion of this — the first Board Meeting is at 3:00 p.m.

Evening: Dinner is on your own, with old friends and new acquaintances of your choosing, and with a menu of your choice. At 8:00 p.m., Walter E. Thompson will coordinate an informal program of slides. Several members have been asked to show slides: among them, Wells Knierim will show you "Daffodils in New Zealand," and I will show you "How Daffodils are Readied for the London Show." And there will be others.

Friday, April 3.

Morning: Garden tours, and those of you who have experienced the Turtle Creek area of Big-D in the springtime will not have to be cajoled to be on time for the buses.

Noon: Luncheon at the Brook Hollow Country Club. The annual membership meeting will be held at this time. This differs from past arrangements, and it is hoped will allow more free time in the evenings.

Afternoon: On with the wayward buses to see more of Dallas' lovely homes and gardens.

Evening: Cocktails are on your own. Dinner is in the hotel, banquet-style, and Grant Mitsch is the speaker of the evening. His presentation, "Think Pink," is illustrated by a group of his lovely slides. As an aside, I think he is also bringing a real collection of his pink daffodils, both old and too-young-to-name.

Saturday, April 4.

Morning: Panel sessions in the hotel, starring the great and the near-great of the American Daffodil Society. Here is your chance to ask "What, why, how, when, where, or which" and receive a straight answer from someone who knows.

Noon: Special luncheon, special treats, and a special short program.

Afternoon: More garden visits and the opening of the Dallas Spring Flower Show — you are all guests. The show is followed by a Mexican Merienda (Mexican tea) which is nice for almost everyone, except the board members, who will be at a meeting.

Evening: Cocktails are your very own problem. This is the evening of the Awards Banquet and my notes on *Alexander's* menu remind me that I am the speaker. I shall think of something to say. If you don't

like it, congratulate yourselves that Tom Throckmorton is finally out of office.

Sunday, April 5.

Be bright-eyed and bushy-tailed, for it's Judging School #1 at 8:00 a.m. Mrs. Wm. D. Owen will be in charge.

And with that, my notes run out into the margin of the menu. Mesdames Ferris and Kerr are the co-chairmen of the local committee. They are receiving lots of help. Big-D is getting all ready for you. The chances are 100 to 1 that you will return to your home hypnotized, brain-washed, and happy. And really, isn't that what daffodils are supposed to do to people?

Some additional notes have been received from Dallas:

Thursday, April 2: Entries for the Daffodil Show will be received before 9:30 a.m. All ADS members are encouraged to bring flowers to enter. The American Horticultural Society Silver Medal, the Carey E. Quinn Gold Medal, and the Roberta C. Watrous Gold Medal will be offered, also the new Junior Award. Schedules may be requested from Mrs. Vernon Autry, 4360 Livingston St., Dallas 75205. The show will open to the public at 2 p.m.

The program committee hopes that our ADS members will become better acquainted at the Dallas Convention, and has asked various members to participate in the program. Saturday morning, Mrs. John B. Capen will moderate a panel discussion pertaining to the ADS Symposium. Mrs. Goethe Link will report on her recent studies on daffodil pollen at the Saturday luncheon. We anticipate with pleasure the always entertaining remarks of Dr. Throckmorton at the concluding banquet.

Members are requested to use the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel Reservation Form in the December Journal, or indicate ADS affiliation in making reservations, in order to benefit from our convention room rates (\$14.00 for single; \$20.00 for twin.) Convention registration blanks should be sent to Mrs. Hubert Fleming, 2826 Fondren Drive, Dallas, Texas 75205 (\$46.00 before March 15; \$51.00 after March 15; checks payable to Texas Daffodil Society).

A COOK'S TOUR OF NEW ZEALAND

By WELLS KNIERIM, *Cleveland, Ohio*

Two hundred years ago, Captain James Cook, England's foremost navigator and explorer, set out from Plymouth in the little bark *Endeavour* with 94 men, including eight scientists, to observe the transit of Venus on June 3, 1769, on the island of Tahiti. He then had orders to search for the Terra Australis Incognita and/or explore New Zealand, which Tasman had discovered 125 years before. In addition to an astronomer, the staff included Joseph Banks, an eminent naturalist, Dr. David Solander, a botanist, and Sydney Parkinson, a young artist skilled in making water color paintings and drawings of birds and botanical specimens. The Tahiti project was successful, Cook proved there was

no great southern continent, sailed around New Zealand, made amazingly accurate maps of both islands and made friends with many of the native Maoris who had preceded him from Tahiti by 400 years. Though Parkinson died on the voyage, he made 1,300 drawings of birds, plants, and general scenery, as well as sketches of the Maoris, their boats, villages, and weapons. Cook's log states that if "this country were settled by an industrious people, they would soon be supplied not only with the necessaries, but many of the luxuries of life." If beautiful scenery and flowers are luxuries, he was quite right.

Cook spent nearly 3 years on his first voyage, our tour took 5 weeks. Like him, we spent some time in Tahiti, but my only astronomical observation was to notice that Orion seemed to be upside down. Cook first landed on the east coast of the North Island and sailed completely around both islands. We landed in Auckland and drove 1,700 miles on the North Island and then covered much of the South Island by air and highway. He made his own maps; we had excellent road maps furnished by the AA at 5¢ each. He and his staff were interested in the people, the scenery, and the flora of New Zealand; so were we. He saw no mammals, since none are native to New Zealand; we saw a great number of their 58 million sheep most of which had new lambs, many with twins and triplets. Some of the natives he met were not friendly, some were even cannibals. The people we met were very friendly and went out of their way to be sure that our stay was a happy one. Parkinson sketched many flowers and trees. We saw and photographed all those—and daffodils.

Phil Phillips, who visited our 1968 ADS convention in Portland, had prepared a detailed itinerary of the North Island for us. It included a scenic tour, sheep farming, trout fishing, ski slopes, a geothermal power plant, a Maori village, daffodil plantings and daffodil shows. But best of all, his tour provided the opportunity to meet a great number of the friendly people in New Zealand, who showed us southern hospitality, 40° S. latitude style. Kitty Bloomer, Mary, and I were met at the airport by Pat (with a yellow trumpet on her handbag) and Brian Parr, who drove us to our hotel after a quick trip to the top of Mt. Eden to see the lights of New Zealand's largest city and its fine harbor. The next morning we visited their 27 acres of daffodils across the harbor and got an idea of how the cut-daffodil industry operates there. There we had our first tea in New Zealand, which became the daily routine everywhere, starting at 7 a.m. and continuing at regular intervals until bedtime.

Brian gave me a brief lesson on how to drive on the left-hand side of the road and, with some fear and trepidation, we started off for Otorohanga to a warm welcome at the home of Phil and Esme Phillips.



P. Phillips grooming red-cup collection.

Their sons operate the dairy farm while Phil grows the daffodils. He has most of the British and American varieties plus several hundred New Zealand and Australian originations and many of his own seedlings. One son, Graham, grows acres for cut flowers and they select the tall, sturdy ones for that market. At Graham's farm, I saw a patch of half an acre of Erlicheer, that small, sweet-scented double which almost freezes out in my yard, with 24" to 30" stems and six to eight florets on each stem. It apparently likes its homeland. Phil, like all the growers we visited, protects his show hopefuls and selected seedlings from the sun and rain under little canvas tents on iron frames. The quality of his bloom is about the same as that of our better growers, but the red cups have more intense color. Their weather is similar to that of Oregon, cool days and good humidity. But they are subject to high winds and many growers have hedges as wind breaks around their show bloom.

Our first show was at Morrinsville on September 5. Phil put up a commercial display on an ingenious rack arrangement which holds dozens of vases with the stems secured with sphagnum moss; and the racks slide easily into his Volkswagen station wagon. Kitty, Mary, and I had the honor of judging the entire show, their system being a single judge to a section. In addition to quite a number of collection classes, "premier blooms" are selected in each subdivision 1a, 1b, etc., to 4 and N.O.E. (not otherwise enumerated). In this show, Jobi, an Austra-

lian 1a was selected from among the premier blooms as champion. Mr. Yarrall, President of the Morrinsville Horticultural Society asked me to "open the show" which I was pleased to do, expressing the best wishes of the ADS and all American daffodil growers to our friends in New Zealand.

Many towns in New Zealand have a horticultural society which promotes three or four shows each year. The first show features daffodils but has classes for camellias, primroses, anemones, pansies, potted plants, etc. The other shows feature roses, glads, dahlias, and chrysanthemums, and each includes other flowers or vegetables in season. About 50 of these societies are affiliated with the National Daffodil Society which holds an annual daffodil show in each of the two islands in connection with the early show of one of these horticultural societies. At each of these, there are actually two daffodil shows, the national show and the local show. The N.D.S. has about 300 members including many growers who sell bulbs or cut flowers commercially as well as amateurs. Most of the growers are avid exhibitors and give great care to get perfect blooms for the shows.

Following the Morrinsville show we drove to Rotorura and Wairakei, the Yellowstone Park area of New Zealand, to see its geysers, mud pools, and a Maori village. Then to Brian Collins' sheep station in Kinlock at the north shore of Lake Taupo. Jane Collins, Phil Phillips' niece, and Brian gave us the thrilling experience of seeing New Zealand's principal industry — sheep — in action. Brian, with his horse or station wagon, and Jock and Sue, his strong-eye and hunt-away dogs, covers 1,500 acres of paddocks twice a day and is maternity doctor to 6,300 ewes and foster mother and nursemaid to lost lambs. The story of New Zealand sheep cannot be covered in this article. Suffice it to say that New Zealand has 2,800,000 people and 58 million sheep. When we were there in the spring, the ewes were averaging about 1.3 lambs each and they are all born within a period of a few weeks. In fertile areas, an acre of land, fertilized with superphosphate by airplanes, will support as many as 10 sheep. In the rough mountain areas, it takes 10 acres to support one sheep. Brian took us around a small part of his sheep paddocks in his station wagon, we watched him tend a few ewes in trouble and brought back a lost lamb. He still had time to take us trout fishing in Lake Taupo before making his evening rounds with his horse and dogs. We didn't catch a trout, but Jane did, and we found that smoked rainbows are very good eating, as is their porridge, thick bacon, and eggs for breakfast on a cool morning.

We rode the ski lifts at the Tongoriro National Park and continued on our way to the Lower Hutt daffodil show near Wellington. Jim O'More, another of our Portland visitors, exhibited many of his fine



Motherless lamb and daffodil, Brian Collins' sheep station.

seedlings there and won four premier blooms with St. Saphorin 1b, Falstaff 2a red cup, Envoy 3b, and Fiji 4. Pallas 2b was the champion bloom exhibited by its originator, Mr. J. S. Leitch. An innovation at this show was the inclusion of several dozen canary birds of various colors that added music for the occasion. As usual, we had tea, this time with the mayor of Lower Hutt and dignitaries of the Society, including Mr. F. W. Taylor, the national secretary.

Jim O'More grows daffodils in his small yard on the side of a steep hill in Wellington. It's an extremely windy location and he has tall windbreaks around the small patches. He also had some tall beautiful stems growing in a small glass-house. There are no restrictions at the shows as to where or how blooms are raised. And there are all types of protection: boxes, canvas tents, little conical umbrellas, and burlap covers. Besides sun, wind and rain, the flowers need protection from large bumblebees which actually eat large holes in the cups and perianths.

After seeing the sights, riding the cable car, and doing some shopping in Wellington, we drove to Palmerston North, stopping off to see a small show at Otaki and visiting Mr. Bartosh, a commercial grower who was with Mr. Phillips and Mr. O'More on their visit to Portland. Near Palmerston North we visited the plantings of Mrs. S. A. Free, who continues to grow and show her late husband's fine originations. After tea, she took us to the B. T. Simpson farm where his two attractive



Exhibition daffodils with conical canvas covers in garden of G. W. E. Brogden.

daughters guided us through their daffodil patch, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson being away on a daffodil-show-judging mission. Then a short stop at Foxton to see the plantings of Mr. R. G. Cull and at Morton to see the perfectly groomed exhibition patch of Mr. G. W. E. Brogden with its neat little white canvas cones over the stems selected for the coming national show. These cones, boxes, tents, etc., were very convenient for me as a photographer. I could tell very quickly where the best daffodils were for close-up pictures.

On the west coast we varied our horticultural diet a bit by visiting the Pukeiti Rhododendron Trust on the foothills of Mt. Egmont, the 8,260 foot snow-capped cone near New Plymouth. This private organization has 900 acres of almost tropical growth of tree ferns, shrubs, rata trees, and undergrowth which they call the "bush." The Trust is in the process of planting hybrid and species rhododendron in a naturalized manner in this bush as well as having a more formal type of planting of hybrid plants around their lodge. Rhododendron are not native to New Zealand, but do very well there. Their young curator, Graham Smith, took me on a personally conducted tramp through the wet bush to see some of the amazing Himalayan species rhododendron with their exotic cream colored trusses and 12-inch-long shiny leaves. So I have some exciting slides of rhododendron as well as daffodils.

Leaving New Plymouth, we visited Spud Brogden, the son of Mr. G. W. E. Brogden, who also grows fine daffodils; they make a team that is hard to beat at the shows. Spud has some rosy-cheeked third-generation enthusiasts learning the game, too. Then back through beautiful hilly sheep country to Otorohanga to watch Phil get ready for the North Island national show at Wanganui on September 18th. Each exhibitor must file his entries by letter or telegram the day before the show. The secretary then arranges for exact space on the exhibit tables for each entry, resulting in a very neat show with all spaces filled and no crowding. Most of the handsome trophies are awarded for collections, the most coveted one being the British Raisers Gold Challenge Cup for 18 varieties, three stems each, of daffodils "raised in the British Isles and grown in New Zealand." This year the gold cup was awarded at the South Island show at Timaru. It must alternate between the islands from year to year. There are many other collection classes, generally for three stems each, but they do have classes for single stems from Divisions 1 to 9. There are separate sections open to all and for amateurs, and there are many exhibitors in each. Unlike America, most of the exhibitors are men, but we met a few important exceptions, Mrs. S. A. Free, Miss M. Verry, and Mrs. F. Moorby, who give their male opponents a good contest. Also Miss Evelyn Tombleson, the charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. A. Tombleson, who specializes in Divisions 5 to 8 and miniature daffodils while her dad stages stunning entries in the large collection classes.

Very careful attention is given to staging. All three-stem vases are staged in perfect triangular arrangement, and the vases in each collection are lined up like a West Point graduation drill. The quality of their show blooms compares favorably with that of the leading American shows, but their daffodils are generally larger and have better color in the yellow and red cups. Very few American varieties were among the winning entries, Daydream being an exception. The British varieties did well, Kingscourt, Border Chief, Hotspur, Avenger, Easter Moon, Tudor Minstrel, Rockall, Empress of Ireland, Camelot, Rose Royale, and others being included in collections and as single entries. Practically all the major growers have their own originations and seedlings. Phillips' daffodil list has about 120 named New Zealand varieties, and there are probably several hundred others listed by other growers. Many of the seedlings are outstanding and should become available as stocks increase. They are mostly in Divisions 1 and 2, with lots of red cupped 2a's, bicolor trumpets, and pink 2b's. Very little attention is given to Divisions 5 to 9. Concentrate, a recent Tombleson origination, was champion bloom at the Wanganui show. Mr. Tombleson won the N.D.S. Open Championship Cup for 18 varieties, three stems each.

After the opening of the show, awarding of the trophies, and tea, Mr. J. H. Davenport, the President of the National Daffodil Society, took us to Marton to visit Mr. Alan Gibson, a life member who attended the first 40 annual shows of the Society, during which period he won practically all their major awards; he still maintains a very neat daffodil patch at his home. We spent a pleasant hour chatting about daffodils, old and new, with Mr. Gibson and his wife and examining the silverware in his trophy case.

After this show, we flew to Christchurch on the east coast of the South Island and started our tour there with tea at the charming home of Henry Dyer whose daffodil patch is edged by the River Avon. This lovely stream winds through Christchurch and makes a huge u-turn around the Canterbury University, the Canterbury Museum and the beautiful Botanical Gardens where I spent an early morning strolling through their naturalized daffodil plantings of untold thousands of old varieties, down approximately 30 years. I took dozens of slides and finally got lost, leaving the gardens on the wrong side of the river, and almost missed our 9 a.m. plane to the Mt. Cook region and the Southern Alps.

We had planned to fly to Fiordland on the southwest coast of New Zealand, where, it is said, the fiords are more beautiful than those in Norway. But at Te Anau, the last stop before crossing the mountains to



Naturalized daffodils along the River Avon in Christchurch Botanical Gardens.

Milford Sound, we learned that cloudy weather prevented landing on their small airstrip, and 10 inches of snow and drifts prevented a bus ride over the 75-mile road to Milford. So we flew back to Mt. Cook where the sun was shining brightly and spent 3 days in the midst of the most thrilling mountain scenery I have ever seen. We flew over Mt. Cook — named Aorangi, the cloud piercer, by the Maoris — in a five-seated Cessna, equipped with retractable skis, and landed on the upper part of the Tasman Glacier. It's like flying in a Volkswagen with wings. I took a couple of before-breakfast hikes to get slides of Mt. Cook as the sun came up, climbed down to walk on the Tasman Glacier which is 2,000 feet of packed snow moving down the slope at the rate of 9 to 15 inches a day, then tried to climb Mt. Sebastopol one morning and gave up when the going got really rough. Kitty enjoyed the skiplane ride so much that she took a second flight one day while Mary and I hiked.

We flew back to Christchurch for the Canterbury Horticultural Society show, which, in addition to good daffodils, had lots of camellias, rhododendron, orchids, freesias, etc., and one chap had a display of nearly 100 flowering shrubs of all kinds, including various types of proteas (from South Africa), banksia and eucalyptus (from Australia), and many others I had no time to examine carefully. The next morning I made another early visit to the naturalized daffodils in the Botanical Gardens to take individual close-up photographs of the old varieties doing so well there. Some day I may find someone who can identify them.

Kitty Bloomer had to leave for home the next day, but she had time for a quick morning trip to visit the sheep farm of Dave Butcher, an amateur daffodil grower whose farm is near Lincoln Agricultural College. After tea, he showed us his daffodils, sheep, and pigs and then took us to see the daffodil planting of David Bell, the grower whose origination, Checkmate, had been champion at Christchurch. Mr. Bell has hundreds of seedlings, one of which, from Falaise X Masquerade (2b Bell), had a pale yellow perianth and a pink cup similar to Milestone which we saw at Grant Mitsch's in 1968.

Mary and I went back to Queenstown for some sightseeing in the lake and mountain regions. We met a taxi driver who bargained to take us around for the same price as a rental car and act as a tour guide gratis. We saw much of the beautiful lake country and the old gold-mining area of Queenstown and drove over the Haast Pass, 95 miles of narrow gravel road (no service stations, no towns or restaurants) to see the Fox and Frans Josef Glaciers on the west coast. The scenery, snow-capped mountains, the glaciers, the coast line along the Tasman Sea, the blue water in the lakes, the rushing white water of the streams, and the white clouds and blue sky over all were breathtaking, as was the air flight in

the seven-seated De Haviland biplane that took us over the mountains to visit Milford Sound and the fiords we had missed a week before.

Then back we came to the east coast to Dunedin and to Timaru on October 1st for the South Island National Show. They had the same good quality of daffodils as at Wanganui, but different exhibitors. One of them, Mr. D. Hayes of Invercargill, had hundreds of tall, good specimens from the world's most southerly daffodil patch, about 46° S. (Tasmania is about 42° S.) But David Bell, whose fields we had visited earlier, won the coveted gold cup with the 18 varieties, three stems each, of British daffodils "far from home and yet at home" as the inscription on the cup states. Spud Brogden won the champion bloom with Verona, and Jim O'More had a beautiful three-stem entry of a pink seedling, 103/60, with an almost perfect perianth and good color. The outstanding display, other than daffodils, was a carefully constructed rock garden in a natural-looking setting, showing 173 different species of rock garden plants including small daffodils, all with blooms and a code number with the Latin names shown on a wall chart adjoining the display. That display really required skillful and devoted work by the rock garden club.

When we left Timaru, Jim O'More, secretly a gourmet cook, gave us a quart of condensed toheroa soup, the most sought-after delicacy, unique to New Zealand. The toheroa, a type of clam in a large shell, is protected by law and must not be bought or sold but dug out of the beach by hand by the consumer. September 30th was the last day of the open season for toheroa, and Jim had collected his quota and prepared this delicious soup as a departing gift. We flew back to Otorohanga, and Esme Phillips served it twice before our departure. It is truly a gourmet dish.

Phil had been hit by a destructive windstorm, which blew his little tents all over his fields and prevented him from exhibiting at the South Island show. We did take a last look at his late bloomers and spent a pleasant evening talking about our exciting two weeks on the South Island with its scenery, daffodils, and friendly people. The next afternoon, Phil and Esme drove us up to Auckland for our plane to Hawaii, but before we left, we silently resolved to emulate Captain Cook and make a return voyage to beautiful Aotearoa, "the land of the great white cloud."

TRIPLE WINNER — A RECORD?

One bloom of My Love figured in the winning of three ADS ribbons for Mrs. Charles H. Anthony, in the Hartford show last spring: it won the Gold Ribbon, was one of the vase of three winning the White Ribbon, and that vase was one of 12 in the entry winning the Bronze Ribbon. Can anyone match this record?

DAFFODILS AT FOX DEN FARM, 1956-1969

By ELIZABETH D. GILLET, *Glyndon, Maryland*

My husband purchased the original "Fox Den Farm" in the spring of 1955; I came here to live in the spring of 1956. We had 19 acres of wooded hillside, about half facing south and east. There were magnificent forest trees and many dogwoods and laurels. Unfortunately, the honeysuckle had taken over and was strangling some of the smaller trees. It had to become "controlled honeysuckle" before we could make plans for development.

A considerable amount of cleaning up was accomplished during the summer of 1956 and in the autumn we started our permanent planting.

In our first venture with daffodils in 1956, we put one thousand mixed bulbs in front of the house. As the house faces south and east, every daffodil bloom in the spring of 1957 faced away from us. This experience changed my whole idea of daffodil locations for the plantings of 1957.

While I had had gardens in various places, Long Island, Charleston, South Carolina, and Kentucky, I had never been in the right place at the right time of year to have a daffodil garden.

I decided on mass plantings of daffodils because they are the earliest large flowers to bloom; because they are so brave in being able to adapt themselves to all kinds of weather; because most animal pests do not attack them; and because, with moderate care in watering, fertilization, and method of planting, they can be left for years in the original locations.

I have seen my early daffodils in bloom covered with an 8-inch blanket of snow. Most of them came up smiling. Those that had bent or broken stems made beautiful arrangements for the house.

A good friend who lives near us had a magnificent planting of twenty-one thousand daffodils on a hillside facing south. I saw his hillside in the spring of 1957 and discussed my plans with him. He helped me in selecting my bulbs for naturalizing and the best dealers from whom to buy. My plan differed from his only because I planted 50 to 100 bulbs of one kind together in separate beds. His naturalized daffodils are mixed. My available woodland hillside facing east and south is now entirely planted with daffodils.

Incidentally, my naturalized daffodils are planted one foot apart and 8 to 10 inches deep. While the blooms may seem a little sparse and wide apart the first season, the spaces soon fill up, and the bulbs do not need to be lifted and divided for many years.

Having covered my lower hillside in 1957, 1958 and 1959, I was asked why I did not show daffodils. While some of my naturalized daffodils produced beautiful flowers, I realized there were better and

newer varieties which would be more suitable for showing. Some of my friends, who had shown flowers with great success, were generous enough to help me choose newer varieties.

In 1960, after careful selection, I purchased smaller quantities of "garden and show" varieties, tried and true. These were ordered and planted in groups of 12, 6 or 3, according to the price. I was enchanted by the beauty of their blooms in 1961.

Until the fall of 1961 every bulb at "Fox Den" had been placed and planted in its own separate hole as it would have been nearly impossible to dig and prepare large beds on the hillsides among the trees. In 1961, I decided to dig out part of the hillside below the house and prepare, according to the best information available, a perfect bed, 3 feet wide by 80 feet long, which would hold about 240 daffodils of all divisions, 3 to a row. The bed was dug to a depth of 30 inches, large rocks were placed in the bottom, then gravel, then soil mixed with peat-moss, and some fertilizer. On top of that came 2 inches of sand and the bulbs were placed on that sand and covered with sand. Then came soil, peat-moss and one teaspoon of fertilizer per bulb to the top of the bed. Fertilizer must never come in direct contact with the bulb. In due time the entire bed was covered with mulch. These bulbs were carefully chosen for variety in the various divisions and for time of blooming. As they were somewhat more expensive, I tried to buy varieties of which I could afford three for an entire row. If the price was higher, I bought one or two of a kind and filled in the rows with singles or two of a kind.

I have written fully of this experiment as the results were far from gratifying. I was heartsick when only about two-thirds of all the bulbs came up. Many of those that did appear had no blooms that year, and there were only about two dozen blossoms of show quality. Why this happened no one can explain. I can report, however, that this entire bed and the quality of blooms has improved each year, and through 1969 it has been something of great beauty, producing many show flowers over a long period of bloom.

From 1963 on I have planted each year separate beds for special bulbs. I believe that this year, 1969, will see my last special bed as my available space has been used. These so-called "special beds" are usually dug out in August to a depth of 12 to 15 inches and at least 3 feet wide, and as long as is necessary for the bulbs on order. Each bed is surrounded by a border of redwood or metal. The bulbs are planted individually in the same manner as those in naturalized groups. A post-hole digger opens up individual holes.

I have been speaking of large double-nosed bulbs; smaller bulbs should be planted less deep. The deeper and farther apart the bulbs are planted, the later they bloom, and the longer they will remain uncrowded.

Having finished our lower hillside, I started an upper hillside in 1963, and now that has all the bulbs it will hold. These beds of naturalized bulbs are in many different sizes and shapes to fit in with other plantings of azaleas, rhododendrons, laurel, andromedas, and various shrubs. There are circles, triangles, crescents, longitudinal and latitudinal beds arranged, if possible, to avoid clashing colors.

In the spring of 1961, at the age of sixty-four, I showed my first flowers of any kind. Since then I have exhibited blooms at the Maryland Daffodil Show every year except 1964, when the show had to be cancelled because of bad weather conditions. I have also shown in my "Garden Club of Twenty" Shows, in joint Garden Club Shows, in the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society Show (1966), and at the New York Horticultural Society Show (1965). I consider that I have had more than my share of luck; I have had some bad years and some remarkably and surprisingly good ones.

I have told my age as a beginner so that you of all ages may be encouraged to start showing as soon as possible. It is the best way to see what your competitors accomplish and to learn from them. I have found daffodil lovers to be most anxious to aid and inspire others; they are generous, enthusiastic, and helpful.

I was asked to mention some of my daffodils which have been "best in show." It was not until my eighth year of showing that I had best standard and best white in the 1969 Maryland Daffodil Society Show. This flower was a 1c White Prince from a bulb that was planted in 1964.

In 1965, I won best in the amateur classes in the New York Horticultural Society Show with a pink daffodil, Salmon Trout, from a bed also planted in 1964. I have had good Salmon Trouts since but never one as beautiful as that bloom. The quality and texture of the perianth were superb, and the translucent, opalescent pink of the cup was a dream.

Another year I won best white in show with a 2c Olivet, and this year (1969) 1d Honeybird won as best American bred in the show.

I must mention two blooms which performed very well in two shows in a week. 2b Festivity and 1b Prologue each won in its class on a Monday, Festivity being awarded best in show. I brought these flowers home as they were so beautiful. On Wednesday they were still so fresh that I showed them again in a larger show and again they won in an important class. I brought them home on Thursday and they were still in good condition. I mention this episode to show that a bloom of quality will retain its freshness for some days without refrigeration or other special care.

I also wish to bring out the point that one must not give up on a bulb that has been known to produce blooms of great merit. Some of my best flowers have come from bulbs which have been in the ground 3 to

5 years before producing their best blooms as to size and quality. This seems to be especially true of bulbs that come from Europe or other distant places and seem to need time to accustom themselves to our climate.

The years 1965 and 1966 were probably my best. 1969 was a very good one in points, trophies and ribbons, but I did not have enough top blooms to enter 24 varieties in the Quinn or 36 blooms, 3 of each of 12 varieties, in the Maryland Daffodil Society class. It takes a good year to provide 60 blooms to be shown in only two classes.

Our hillside, while especially known for its daffodils, is a spring and early summer garden. Although the daffodils take over from late February until late April, we have other smaller bulbs and a succession of azaleas and rhododendrons from early April until July. There are many wild flowers and also peonies, lilacs, red-bud, dogwood and laurel. In summer everything is green and we await the colors of the autumn crocus and the red berries as the leaves show their brilliant colors. The time for bulb planting has come again!

WHAT THE JUDGE LOOKS FOR

By MARY S. CARTWRIGHT, *Nashville, Tenn.*

"Why in the world did that Cantatrice win a blue ribbon? I think Susie's Mount Hood is just as pretty, and besides, she's been trying to win a blue ribbon for three years. She deserved to win, she's worked so hard!"

How often do we hear similar comments at flower shows? No doubt poor Susie has worked hard, but let's remember Susie isn't winning the blue ribbon, the flower is. Well then, how did Cantatrice win?

A panel of three ADS judges, using the ADS scale of points for judging daffodils, agreed that Cantatrice was the best flower in the class because it scored over 90 points and also scored higher than any other entry in that class. Each bloom is judged against perfection, which is 100% or 100 points. Since there is never ever any flower on this earth that is perfect, no judge would ever award a bloom a score of 100.

After the judges have looked over the entire class, they usually pull forward those entries that are obviously fine blooms. (No wonder one of the qualifications of a judge is experience.) These entries are carefully looked over and discussed, using each item on the scale of points as the guideline.

This is the scale of points that is used:

Condition	20
Form	20
Substance and Texture	15
Color	15
Stem	10
Pose	10
Size	10
	100

First to be considered is CONDITION (20 points). Are there mechanical injuries, cuts, bruises, dirt, rainspots, dabs of dropped pollen? Is the bloom too old or too young? If it is old, the anthers will be brown, the ovary swollen, or perhaps the edges of the cup or petals sunburned. Last, but by no means least, is the sheath torn? (Under no circumstances should the sheath ever be removed). To sum up CONDITION — is the bloom in a perfect stage of development, fresh and clean?

Each of the three judges looking at the bloom must at this point decide how many points out of the possible 20 allowed for CONDITION he (or she!) will give to this entry. (Many judges find it mathematically simpler to subtract faults, i.e., 1 for a cut, 1 for a rainspot on the back of a petal, and so on.)

Next to be considered is FORM, also worth 20 points. A perfect form demands petals flat and overlapping. It matters little if the petals are pointed, oval, rounded, or whatever as long as they are typical of the flower and perfectly formed with no nicks or "mittens thumbs." The petals must not be twisted or too cupped. There should be an axis balance of the petals and the petals in turn should be in balance with the cup. The cup itself should be round. If it is ruffled or serrated, it must be evenly ruffled or serrated. If the cup edge is notched, the notches should be regular.

It is under the consideration of FORM that many flowers lose on the show bench. Good culture and grooming can help improve a bloom's form, but if the bloom, by its nature, has inherited poor form there is little hope for ever improving that particular cultivar to the point where it will win over an intrinsically well-formed cultivar.

SUBSTANCE and TEXTURE, together worth 15 points, are the next item for consideration. SUBSTANCE is the thickness and crispness of the petals. If the flower is old the petal edge becomes translucent or watery looking. TEXTURE is the smoothness or roughness of the tissue. This could be like the contrast of satin to tweed. If the TEXTURE is good there is a sheen or luster to the petal. Points must be deducted if there is ribbiness or if crinkles are present.

COLOR also is worth 15 points on the scale. Is the color clean, clear, true to variety? No indication of streaking, muddiness, or fading? Here, as throughout all of judging, a knowledge of varieties is most important. A judge knows that the color in the cup of Effective "bleeds" into the perianth, but considers that this adds to its attractiveness and does not penalize the bloom for it. Green in the eye of the cup also adds to a flower's beauty, whereas the green of immaturity radiating from the ovary has to be penalized.

The STEM counts 10 points. Is it straight, "seams" and all? Is it in good proportion to the size of the bloom it carries?

POSE is accorded 10 points. Does the flower look you in the eye? This of course is not required in Divisions 5 and 6, where the heads may droop, nor in the case of cluster-flowered types. In these, however, the arrangement of the florets should not be too crowded or too lax. If the neck is too long or too short points are deducted on POSE.

Ten points are assigned to SIZE. If the bloom is of normal size full credit is given. It is desirable for the bloom to be a little over average size, indicating good culture, but the bloom must have a refined appearance, not coarse through being over-sized.

So, now we've mentioned some of the technicalities of judging daffodils. How can we use this information to improve our exhibits on the show bench?

First of all, what are you growing? Analyze your collection. Are you

happy with your clumps of Mabel Taylor, Louise de Coligny, Mrs. R. O. Backhouse, Pink Rim, and Rosy Sunrise? (They do look beautiful in that turquoise bowl on the hall table!) Or do you yearn to—just once—win the prize for the best pink-cupped collection? Well then, get busy. Study the flowers on the show bench. Study your symposium lists and read the catalogues carefully. The growers give all sorts of clues as to what to expect from a variety. "A lovely garden flower"—right there you begin to suspect it doesn't rate too highly on form, but would look lovely under the apple tree. "A favorite for shows!" What more do you need to know? "R.H.S., 1958, Best Bloom, R.H.S., 1962"—wonderful! Now be a smart shopper. You don't have to buy the newest and the most expensive, though often the newer flowers are the winners because the hybridizer has improved the FORM, SUBSTANCE, TEXTURE, COLOR, POSE, SIZE and STEM. There are many excellent daffodils in the lower price brackets that have a high potential for winning. Be sure that you do your part with CONDITION.

After your bulbs are purchased and planted and you are giving them the best of care, the only other thing you can do is look them over carefully before you pick them to exhibit. Judge them yourself and pick only the best. Groom them, spray them, do what you will to make them look their best. After that it's in the judges' hands. Remember, there are no points given for newness of introduction or for the cost of the bulb, just as there are no points given just because the exhibitor has worked so hard and deserves them.

GUYWILSONLAND

From Washington Daffodil Society Newsletter

In the moist green land from Lough Areema to the Slemish Mountains, and from Downpatrick to Ballycastle, many beautiful daffodils have been born. The Great White Father once ruled this daffodil land from his capital at The Knockan in Broughshane at Ballymena.

Our member Betty Darden, of Newsoms, Virginia, has a thing going with daffodil names in a newsletter she writes for that "other" daffodil society. Since she is so successful with it we thought we would try our hand. To the west of Great Britain there is a large island that is divided into two parts—Richardsonland and Guywilsonland. This island is notable as so many of the towns are named after daffodils.

Guywilsonland has achieved a little recent superficial notoriety because Roman Catholics and Protestants have been throwing rocks at each other. Actually its greatest claim to fame is that, with a few exceptions, the world's most wonderful white trumpet daffodils were raised here. (An exception is Murray Evans' Celilo). Its greatest citizen was Guy Wilson, to whom every daffodil lover owes homage. It is also the home of Dunlop, the Ballydorn Bulb Farm, Carncairn Daffodils Ltd., and others who have provided and still are providing us with beautiful daffodils.

WILLIAM O. TICKNOR

(We regret that we cannot reproduce the map that accompanied this note, nor repeat the prize offer for the longest correct list of daffodil names found on it—won, incidentally, by Betty Darden.)

IN DAFFODILS UP TO HERE!

By TOM D. THROCKMORTON, *Des Moines, Iowa*

PART II

Matthew Zandbergen, the Flying Dutchman of Sassenheim, had finally gotten me to spend some time in Holland — a week was not long enough, but the best I could do. As my guide and mentor, he wisely steered me away from both Amsterdam and The Hague. Instead, he showed me the Holland which he loves and in which he works.

He cancelled my reservation in the largest Amsterdam hotel and put me into a delightful resort hotel at Noordwijk am See, a Dutch holiday area on the shores of the North Sea. From my balcony on the second floor I overlooked the round tables of a sidewalk cafe. The boulevard with its strollers lay between me and the wide sand beach. Beyond the beach, the long gray rolling North Sea curled and crashed on the sands. It was an unforgettable experience to stand above all this and watch the red ball of sun quench itself each evening, leaving only distant mists, and a chill which brought out sweaters and jackets in a hurry.

I rented a little car for the week, and drove to the Keukenhof Gardens on a brilliantly sunlit day. These gardens are a commercial enterprise of the Dutch bulb growers. Plantings are completely redone each year, amid ancient mossy beaches and along the winding shores of a little lake, complete with ducks and swans.

Tasteful masses of labeled daffodils were interspersed with flowering trees and shrubs, formal and informal planting of tulips, and here and there expanses or small accents of fragrant hyacinths. Spring was about 3 weeks late in Holland; it arrived just before I did, and everything was in bloom at once. Early trumpets and late Darwin tulips nodded acquaintance.

Carlton grew everywhere in Holland — surely this is the most commercial of all bulbs. Bred more than 40 years ago by P. D. Williams and introduced by Matthew's father, this big yellow 2a is the ideal "Dutch daffodil." It looks and acts like a trumpet; has twice as many flowers as most rivals; makes beautiful, firm, saleable bulbs; and forces with little effort. For years the bulb growers have sifted through the novelty items for a replacement and as yet have found nothing superior. Carlton has only five children, all of them inferior to the parent. Those of us interested in garden varieties might well spread a little of Carlton pollen on some smoother, more golden things in our collections.

Returning to the strangely compressed flowering season, I saw a beautiful planting of Acropolis in full bloom, alongside Ceylon, fit for a show.

The Keukenhof Gardens lie in the bulb district, and motoring along the roads proved a difficult experience; there just were not enough places to park so that I might capture the photographs I wanted. Fields of dazzling Fosteriana tulip hybrids stretched to the horizon, as did one field of yellow trumpet daffodils. Plot after rectangular plot of hyacinths striped fields like some strange flag.

Mounds of beheaded blooms, large as haystacks, lay in colorful piles along the periphery of many fields, or on canal barges for disposal. Canals were everywhere. With a water table maintained at 20 to 24 inches below the soil surface, the bulb grower is not dependent upon rain.

Early one morning Matthew took me to a flower auction. The Dutch grow more than bulbs and export more than cheeses; they sell millions of cut flowers in a day: daffodils, tulips, gerberas, roses, freesias, lilies — you name it. The auction is held in an amphitheater holding about 300 members, like our New York Stock Exchange. Each member has a little desk, a combination microphone and loud speaker, and two buttons. On the floor in the pit are two tracks, like those for San Francisco's cable cars, on which run large carts laden with blooms; each cart is displayed before the members for an average period of about 12 seconds. Above these two tracks are suspended two large clocks, which read in guilders instead of hours. As the hand falls counter-clockwise around the dial, the price of the merchandise falls. When a member presses his button, the hand stops at the amount of his bid. A computer records the number of the cart, the name of the seller, the number and kind of blooms, the name of the bidder, and the amount of his bid. Two copies are printed instantaneously. One is attached to the cart as it leaves; the other goes to the bidder. The amount bid is debited from the bidder's account, which is settled on a weekly basis. I saw a single cart of 40,000 bunched daffodils, in tight bud, disposed of in less than 10 seconds.

Flowers from such an auction may wind up on a street cart or stall in Amsterdam, but they are more likely to appear the following morning in London, Chicago, Montreal, Paris, or Cape Town. I saw one order of tulips in colored bud, five to a plastic bag, headed for a chain of supermarkets in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area — to be on sale the next day. Jet air freight is changing the face of the world, and for the better.

There are several flower auctions operating in Holland. I told a member of Auction # B that I had attended Auction #A. His hasty verbatim reply: "The most honest man there has stolen at least one horse!" Friendly rivalry??

There is really no amateur daffodil society in Holland; the Dutch Bulb Growers Association is commercial, a business enterprise of a serious nature, and handles most of the problems of its members. A "show" is held every Monday during the season. The exhibits are on a par with many seen in London. If a new variety is thought worthy of introduction by its owner it is shown, and the members vote, deciding whether or not the new variety is worthy of commercial expansion; more to the point, the members also decide whether the new stock is worthy of the name selected by the owner. Problems of cultivation, disease, insect control, etc., are a province of this group. Also, all internal disputes between members are investigated, adjudicated, and ruled upon within 1 week. The decisions are final and not subject to recourse. They have always cooperated splendidly with the *Daffodil Data Bank*. I met with them at noon to discuss some possible changes in registration practices, and they evidenced satisfaction that their efforts in behalf of the *Daffodil Data Bank* were being more than repaid. This was most gratifying to me.

I spent an hour or two with Jack Gerritsen in his fields. I have never been an admirer of collar daffodils, but I freely admit I saw row after row of things of startling beauty. They are different enough to jar the sensibilities of the unyielding purist, but as bloom after bloom was cut, I realized what a truly lovely bouquet was being formed. These are among the loveliest flowers of all to arrange. Many of them are scented, and a vase of them in my room at the hotel lasted well and was a conversation piece among the house staff.

After walking the daffodil rows, tea with Mr. and Mrs. Gerritsen was unforgettable. Placed here and there in the room were blooms from new seedlings or small stocks. I should warn you that this division of daffodils is not to be held back or snubbed. Some of them are truly lovely things — different, but beautiful.

Matthew Zandbergen had arranged a conference with Prof. Schenk now in charge of the Laboratory for Bulb Research, at Lisse. We spoke of viruses, plant and human, for almost an hour. An enormous library of information exists on the relationships between viruses and animals. Interesting parallels are now being drawn as studies in virology proceed in the plant world:

1. A plant may harbor either virus A or virus B for years without symptoms. Yet when virus C comes along and individually infects the plants having inoculum A or B, both plants may show symptoms vastly different one from the other. It is also possible that if viruses A and B coexist in one daffodil plant they may bring about symptomatic disease even though they cause no symptom when alone in the plant.
2. It is increasingly obvious that certain diseases may be harbored in daffodils for several seasons before becoming symptomatic.
3. Even a disease such as basal rot may be present in a population of bulbs for a considerable period of time before it is triggered into an epidemic by a set of environmental circumstances.

Prof. Schenk and his colleagues are in constant cooperation with the Dutch bulb growers. Bulb difficulties are investigated, diagnosed, and treatment is advised without delay. The health of a great industry depends upon the ability of these men to cope, and cope right now. I am hopeful that some day Prof. Schenk may be able to attend an ADS meeting. This "Willis Wheeler of the Low Lands" is personable and informative.

I made a special trip of 60 miles to see "Papa" de Jager. What a marvelous senior citizen he is! It was trying to rain a bit when I arrived, but he donned a black Homberg hat, and out into the plantings we went. I would estimate he still has 1,200 varieties, and some of the new small seedling stocks are superb. I particularly coveted a larger, whiter, Easter Moon-type flower. It's going to shake the show bench when it finally lands. Louise Fort Linton has been offered a piece of it, so consider this a warning to all first-class exhibitors. Mr. de Jager says his sons Peter and Dick are urging him to cut down his stocks; but, bless his heart, he just can't let all those "pretties" go — he has loved them too long. I'm for him!!

Matthew Zandbergen's home is almost next door to the area where he holds his seedlings and small stocks. It's a lovely, comfortable Dutch home. Nell, his wife, is slim and trim as a figure skater (which she was, when Matthew won her hand). Suzy, his 17-year-old daughter, has just gotten her driver's license, looks utterly charming in miniskirts, and rides a motor-bike to school. She's thinking of becoming an airline stewardess. I also met two of his three sons, a daughter-in-law from South Africa, and an enchanting tiny granddaughter.

I'm convinced: no one raises fatter, smoother babies or bulbs than the Dutch.

All things come to an end, but early on the morning I was to leave Holland for Chicago, Matthew called me: I must come and see two new seedlings that had just opened in his son Fritz's seedling patch. They were well worth a look. To my eyes, these two blooms were the finest yellow and

red doubles I have seen. Their personalities were unlike, so no need to choose between them. If succeeding blossoms live up to these maiden blooms, then you'll be hearing about Fritz Zandbergen.

As the huge plane lifted off the endless, flat runway for Chicago, I settled back in my seat and began thinking about the past 5 weeks. A joyous, friendly convention of the ADS. in Nashville. Then Ireland, England, Spain, and Holland! Wherever I went, I found beauty and charm, from *N. rupicola* to Mr. Gerritsen's latest seedlings. I strengthened old friendships, like those with Nell Richardson and Matthew Zandbergen, and I made new friends, like Frank Waley.

I was proud to carry the greetings and feelings of the ADS to the RHS Daffodil Committee and to the Dutch Bulb Growers Association. Most of all I was proud to be your President; proud of the enthusiasm, youth, and willingness of our society. We have friends across the sea.

As I conclude, I am trying to call a special picture to mind: Not the colorful perfection of the Richardson show flowers as they were being packed. Not the ephemeral loveliness of Newcastle, the Best Bloom in the London Show. Not the dramatic expanse of Holland's daffodil fields. The picture is of a tiny handful of *minimus*, growing through the edge of a snowbank above 6,000 feet in altitude, with the sun streaming between the mountain peaks. Close by, Matthew Zandbergen is peeling an orange, and Frank Waley is asleep with a rock for a pillow. I wish you could all see it.

VARIETAL PERFORMANCE IN NORTH CENTRAL TEST GARDEN, 1969

By DR. FREEMAN A. WEISS, *Annandale, Minnesota*

The following excerpts are from a summary report to the Test Garden Committee, based on detailed records made by Mervin C. Eisel, Educational Programmer, University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum, Chaska, Minn.

I did not see the daffodil bloom at the Arboretum last spring — I did not arrive in Minnesota until June 2 — but I heard some encouraging reports of progress in that project from friends in this area who saw the display there at just the right time. One of these friends is a Girl Scout leader who organizes her troops to serve as weekend guides at the Arboretum when visitors there are most numerous. She said the girls were both amazed and delighted at the daffodil display, the first real picture of daffodils in bloom that some of them had seen. Enthusiastic comments also came from other

visitors at that time, too, though the period of blooms was very short, something reminiscent of Dr. Throckmorton's comment on this subject as it sometimes occurs in Iowa: "spring, and daffodil bloom, make their first appearance on Sunday; by Thursday either winter returns or summer bursts out in full, and daffodils don't survive either change very well." The height of daffodil bloom at the Arboretum occurred between May 3 and 10, though some early ones had come and gone by that time, and a few didn't bloom at all until mid-May. In this general area of Minnesota the final disappearance of the total winter snow of 100 inches occurred about the last week in April, and daytime temperatures of 90° occurred early in May.

This report shows that even in a trying year daffodils can produce a spectacular display under conditions like those of the Test Garden at our Arboretum, and only a few of the kinds already assembled there produced flowers less than "good." Many were rated as "excellent."

In the group that follows quality was rated as "very good" or "excellent."

Adventure	Fine Gold	Samite
Alicante	Forty-Niner	Snowman
Ardbane	Greenland	Spellbinder (tie for best)
Bahram	Mrs. Oscar Ronalds	St. Louis
Bravura	Mount Hood	Thalia
Carlton	Mount Jefferson	Tinker
Carnalea	Olivet	Trousseau
Ceylon	Orange Queen	Tudor Minstrel
Court Martial	Penrose	Twink
Cushendall	Rinsey	Ulster Prince (best)
Deodora	Roimond	White Prince
Dinkie	Rose Ribbon	Zero
Festivity		

Bloom quality was rated as "good" for the following:

Aranjuez	Fairy Tale	Nampa
Arbar	Golden Ducat	Passionale
Ardelinis	Golden Incense	Pera
Benghazi	Gossamer	Pink Chiffon
Binkie	Green Hills	Polar Star
Blarney	Green Island	Portrush
Blarney's Daughter	Irish Rose	Prospero
Chérie	Jezebel	Rustom Pasha
Chinese White	Kasota	Saltash
Clockface	Kilcoran	Scarlet Leader
Compton Mackenzie	Lapford	Selma Lagerlöf
Content	Lemon Drops	Shirley Temple
Coolin	Mahmoud	Sweetness
Craigywarren	Matapan	Trevithian
Dew-pond	Matlock	White Lion
Easter Morn	Merlin	White Spire
Edward Buxton		Zest

Nine varieties were rated "fair or poor." Helios and Kingscourt had bloomed before comparative ratings were started; Cantabile and Commodore after rating had ceased. A few varieties failed to bloom in 1969.

Extensive plans are being made for naturalized plantings to supplement the variety test garden.

Dr. Weiss will be glad to hear from members who would like to contribute bulbs in 1970, or bulbs may be sent to the Arboretum. (The address is Route 1, Box 132-1, Chaska, Minn. 55318)

MUSINGS AND MEANDERINGS

By POETICUS

Botanists have speculated for a long time over the evolution of the corona of the daffodil. The most primitive form of the corona is found in *N. broussonetii*, in which the corona exists only as a circular ridge at the end of the perianth tube. Other primitive forms are *N. viridiflorus* and *N. serotinus*, with somewhat greater development revealed in *N. poeticus* and *N. tazetta*.

An amaryllid closely related to the genus *Narcissus* is *Tapeinanthus humilis* of Herbert, *Carregnoa lutea* of Boissier, a tiny plant with a fugitive yellow flower which grows in southern Spain and northern Morocco according to E. A. Bowles. It has a rudimentary corona in the form of six minute scales in the throat of the extremely small tube.

Bowles mentions a plant identified as *Carregnoa dubia* of Perez-Lara, found growing among *N. serotinus* and *Tapeinanthus humilis* in 1875 and again in 1882 and thought to be a hybrid of the two but apparently not seen since.

The late Lt.-Cdr. C. M. Stocken who explored the countryside from his base at Gibraltar found a single specimen of *Carregnoa dubia* along the road between Almoraima and Jimena. *Tapeinanthus humilis* grows in that area along with masses of *N. serotinus* with its white starry flowers, the latter believed to be close to the ancestral plant from which the genus *Narcissus* evolved. Nearby are also quantities of *N. viridiflorus*, whose spidery green flowers are occasionally found with as many as six on a stem.

Stocken noted that *N. viridiflorus* is very fragrant but its greenish color makes it difficult to locate. The leaves are rarely produced along with the flowers and bulbs may remain dormant for several years. *N. serotinus* and *N. viridiflorus* produce natural hybrids which are a yellowish-green with the characteristics of *N. viridiflorus* dominant.

* * *

The daffodil is unique in that the hobbyists tend to do business by mail with specialists who are usually skilled hybridizers conducting one-man businesses and producing such a limited quantity of bulbs so priced that the unit of trade is a single bulb.

On the other hand are the millions of home gardeners whose interest does not extend beyond creating a pleasant setting for their homes and possibly membership in a local garden club. Their purchases are stimulated by awakening to a bracing weekend day in spring or fall and consummated by visits to local suppliers where any hopes for the unusual are compromised in favor of the popular and familiar. In the case of daffodil bulbs this means a selection from among the garden varieties produced in huge quantities by wholesalers in England and Holland for distribution by countless garden centers, hardware and dime stores, florists, and nurseries.

To these disparate elements we must add other ingredients. The ADS is committed by its charter "to promote and encourage wide interest in daffodils. . ." Local suppliers depend on the patronage of local consumers and resent mail order competition which pays taxes elsewhere. The home gardener does not regard the daffodil with quite the frenetic enthusiasm as a member

of the ADS. In his opinion two dollars should buy at least a dozen bulbs rather than one. Care will be casual at best, names are amusing but of no consequence, and classification is irrelevant mumbo-jumbo.

This is the dough which the ADS is committed to leaven, a responsibility which it has largely ignored, going about its way of breathless admiration for the new, untried, and expensive, while looking askance at the ordinary mortal who is content with the commonplace, the accessible, and the inexpensive.

What to do? We might start by recognizing the obvious fact that there is no point in trying to convert the countless horticulturally illiterate gardeners into customers of daffodil specialists whose combined output would not satisfy the total demand of Toledo, Ohio. Rather we should recognize the home gardener as an ally, the backbone of gardening in this country including the growing of daffodils, that the varieties he grows are desirable in every way with the irrelevant fact that they are not necessarily show flowers, and that we have an obligation to encourage his activity at his own level of interest and to increase his numbers.

* * *

The growing of daffodils in Australia is largely confined to the south-eastern states where growing conditions are more favorable than elsewhere on the island continent. A number of spring flower shows are held which feature daffodils, but organized interest is expressed through horticultural societies rather than through a society devoted exclusively to daffodils. On the other hand, the National Daffodil Society of New Zealand will celebrate its golden anniversary in a few years and regularly holds its North and South Island Daffodil Shows and there are many local shows as well.

The small offshore Australian island-state of Tasmania has held a number of daffodil shows for some years and there was recently formed the Tasmanian Daffodil Council, which we might liken to a committee of the whole, consisting of a small number of interested gardeners, commercial growers, and local show and horticultural societies. The Honorable Secretary of the Council is Mr. H. G. Cross of Hagley, Tasmania, whom we recently welcomed as a member of the ADS.

Daffodils are not native to that part of the world, and, as might be expected, initial stocks came from the British Isles and are still widely grown and shown. However, hybridizing has been practiced with great success since about 1890 and native varieties more often than not are now named Grand Champion, corresponding to our Best in Show. It is interesting to note that at the seven major shows held in Tasmania last fall, the Grand Champion in every instance was of native breeding and at the Launceston Show, of the 14 blooms on the championship table, meaning division champions, every one was bred in Tasmania. The grand champions included such unfamiliar names as Vagabond, Yappa, Taree, Comal, and Rhana.

It is unfortunate that there is not better cooperation in registering these varieties with the RHS so that they may be included in the Classified List, but the new Tasmanian Council is attempting to serve as a local registration authority in touch with the RHS and eventually more of these names may be listed. Enterprising American gardeners who may wish to try Tasmanian varieties might get in touch with Mr. Cross, Hagley Farm School, Hagley, Tasmania, 7257, Australia.

BULLETIN BOARD

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Six members showed their faith in the stability and future of the ADS during 1969 by paying the fee of \$100 for a life membership. This is the largest number in a single year and raises the number of paid life members to 47, with six honorary life members. The new names are those of Mrs. Fred Allen, Jr., of Tennessee, Mrs. Jonathan Williams of Delaware, Mrs. John W. Sands and Mrs. Merton S. Yerger of Maryland, and George S. Lee, Jr., and Mrs. William B. Weaver, Jr., of Connecticut.

* * *

Grant Mitsch has given the ADS library a complete file of his catalogs going back to 1928, when he was located at Brownsville, Oregon, and specialized in gladiolus. Iris, dahlias, tulips, lilies, and some perennials were tried out briefly in the 1930's, but by the 1940's daffodils replaced all other interests. Grant moved to Lebanon in 1939 and at the end of World War II made his final move to Canby. When the day comes that someone wants to write the horticultural biography of Grant Mitsch, the material will be available.

* * *

Among the contents of Jan de Graaff's library, which he recently turned over to the ADS, are a large number of old catalogs, not only of his own business in this country, but of de Graaff Bros., of Noordwyk, Holland, van Waveren, Spalding, and Grullemans. Some of these catalogs go back to an era when color printing was inexpensive and widely used. They are rich in prints of many early varieties and if the need justifies the search it might be possible to turn up a long-forgotten variety in full color.

* * *

It occasionally happens that members receive damaged publications, binders, or other items. Every member is entitled to receive copies of the Journal and other material free of damage or defects. Copies of the Journal will be replaced; other items such as binders or year books should be returned so that adjustment can be made.

* * *

Everyone participating in a daffodil show this spring, either as an exhibitor or member of the show committee, should have a copy of the new Classified List of Daffodil Names. This is the only source for verification of introductions since 1965, and even more important the classification itself has been changed so that there are now twelve divisions instead of eleven. Copies may be obtained from the office for \$2.50 postpaid.

— GEORGE S. LEE, JR.

CONVENTION

Attention is called to the Convention preview on page 115, and members are reminded that forms for Convention and hotel reservations were included in the center fold of the December issue.

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY 1970 SYMPOSIUM BALLOT

This is an every member ballot on the best daffodils for every use.

Select up to 25 varieties of daffodils you have grown in your own garden for a minimum of three years. Consider both the quality of the bloom and the behavior of the plant, but disregard price, reputation, and classification. However, do consider the early, late, and the various forms and types in making your list.

Please list **ALPHABETICALLY**.

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25. _____

Approximate number of varieties in your garden? _____

If you could have only one variety, what would it be? _____

Reporter _____

State _____ Region _____

Please mail by July 1st to:

MRS. JOHN B. CAPEN
"Springdale," R.D. 3
Boonton, N.J. 07005

These four inside pages may be removed without disfiguring your copy of the Journal. There are two copies of the ballot to accommodate family memberships; others may find the extra copy convenient as a record.

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MRS. JOHN B. CAPEN
"Springdale," R.D. 3
Boonton, N.J. 07005

REVISION OF BYLAWS

The following amendment to the bylaws was adopted by the Board of Directors, October 25, 1969, and will be submitted as a recommendation to the membership for ratification at the annual meeting in Dallas this April:

RESOLVED, that Article I, Sec. 3 of the bylaws be amended to read as follows:

Dues.— The dues of members shall be —

a. United States and Canada:

Annual, \$5.00 for each calendar year or \$12.50 for 3 years

Sustaining, \$7.50 for each calendar year

Contributing, \$10.00 or more for each calendar year

Family, \$7.50 for each calendar year or \$18.75 for 3 years

for husband and wife who shall receive one copy of all publications given in consideration of membership.

Life, \$100.00 for life if an individual, otherwise for 20 years.

b. Overseas:

Annual, \$3.50 for each calendar year or \$10.00 for 3 years.

RUTH M. JOHNSON, *Secretary*

1970 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

March 11-12 — Birmingham Daffodil Show at Canterbury Methodist Church, Birmingham; information: Mrs. Walter Thompson, 2907 Southwood Road, Birmingham, Ala. 35223

March 19-20 — Fourteenth Daffodil Show of The Daffodil Garden Club at Albany Garden Center, 808 Fifth Avenue, Albany, Ga.; information: Mrs. Sam A. Meeks, 612 N. Ingleside Drive, Albany, Ga. 31705

March 21-22 — Fourteenth Annual Southern California Daffodil Show at Descanso Gardens, La Canada, Calif.; information: Mr. J. R. Nederburgh, 8205 Ocean View Ave., Whittier, Calif. 90602

March 26-27 — Daffodil Show of Georgia Daffodil Society, The Atlanta Garden Center, and affiliated Clubs; Rich's Auditorium, Atlanta; information: Mrs. Charlotte Bagley, P.O. Box 4539, Atlanta, Ga. 30302

March 28 — 10th Annual Arkansas State Daffodil Show, Mayflower Garden Club, Mayflower Cafetorium, Miller St., Mayflower; information: Mrs. Billy Harrell, Mayflower, Ark. 72106

March 28-29 — Southern Regional Daffodil Show of the Garden Club of Memphis at Goldsmith Civic Garden Center, Audubon Park, Memphis, Tenn.; information: Mrs. Jack Shannon, 45 Norwal Road, Memphis, Tenn. 38117

March 28-29 — Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Show at the Community Center, Nachman's, Warwick Shopping Center, Newport News, Va.; information: Mr. Raymond W. Lewis, 554 Logan Place, Apt. 4, Newport News, Va. 23601

April 2-4 — ADS Convention Show of the Texas Daffodil Society at the Sheraton Hotel, Dallas, Texas; information: Mrs. Vernon E. Autry, 4360 Livingston Ave., Dallas, Texas 75205

April 4-5 — Daffodil Show of the Garden Club of Gloucester, Va., Gloucester High School; information: Mrs. Reginald C. Vance, Gloucester, Va. 23061

April 8-9 — 36th Daffodil Show of The Garden Club of Virginia, Mary Washington College Ballroom, Fredericksburg; information: Mrs. A. T. Embrey, Jr., P.O. Box 327, Fredericksburg, Va. 22401

April 11 — Fifth Daffodil Show and District Show of the Somerset County Garden Club at the Bank of Somerset, Princess Anne, Md. in conjunction with the opening of several places of interest in the area; information: Mrs. Merton S. Yerger, Box 97, Princess Anne, Md. 21853

April 11-12 — Tennessee State Daffodil Show of the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society, at Tennessee Botanical Gardens, Cheekwood, Nashville; information: Mrs. Charles K. Cosner, 217 Olive Branch Road, Nashville, Tenn. 37205

April 15 — Daffodil Show of the Kentucky Daffodil Society and the Lexington Council of Garden Clubs at Southern Hills Methodist Church, Lexington; information: Mrs. Henry H. Hornsby, 1253 Colonial Drive, Lexington, Ky. 40504

April 15-16 — Daffodil Show of the Maryland Daffodil Society at the Village of Cross Keys (Hollyday Room), Baltimore; information: Mrs. Frederick J. Viele, Rte. 2, Box 343, Havre de Grace, Maryland 21078

April 17-18 — 25th Annual Daffodil Show by the Norristown Garden Club in the Grand Court, Plymouth Meeting Mall, Norristown, Pa.; information: Mrs. Allen S. Weed, Landis Road, Worcester, Pa. 19490

April 17-18 — Midwest Regional Daffodil Show of the Indiana Daffodil Society, Holliday Community House, Holliday Park, Indianapolis; information: Mrs. Goethe Link, P. O. Box 84, Brooklyn, Indiana 46111

April 18-19 — 21st Daffodil Show of the Washington Daffodil Society and Middle Atlantic Regional Show; Administration Bldg., National Arboretum, 24th & R Sts., N.E., Washington, D. C.; information: Mrs. LeRoy F. Meyer, 7416 Livingston Road, Oxon Hill, Md. 20021

April 21 — Third Delaware State Daffodil Show at St. Albans Episcopal Church, 913 Wilson Road, Wilmington, Del.; information: Mrs. H. P. Madsen, R. D. 2, Newark, Del. 19711

April 21 — Daffodil Show of the Southwestern Ohio Daffodil Society at the Art Museum, Cincinnati, Ohio; information: Mrs. Henry Hobson, Jr., 8650 Hopewell Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45242

April 21-22 — Third Pennsylvania State Daffodil Show of The Chambersburg Garden Club at the Y.M.C.A., 570 E. McKinley St., Chambersburg, Pa.; information: Mrs. Owen W. Hartman, 105 Farmington Road, Chambersburg, Pa. 17201

April 21-22 — The Woman's Club of Downingtown at the Club House, 121 Manor Ave., Downingtown, Pa.; information: Mrs. Leonard T. Mygatt, R. D. No. 2, Downingtown, Pa. 19335.

April 24 — 10th Daffodil Show of the Berwyn Garden Club at Trinity Presbyterian Church, Main and Berwyn Avenues, Berwyn, Pa.; information: Mrs. Richard L. Freeman, 1348 Sugartown Road, Berwyn, Pa. 19312

April 29 — Fourteenth Annual Connecticut Daffodil Show, Greenwich Garden Center, Bible St., Cos Cob, Conn.; information: Mrs. Francis H. Van Deventer, Round Hill Road, Greenwich, Conn. 06830

May 1-2 — 9th Annual Daffodil Show of the Connecticut Horticultural Society and New England Regional Show at the Pond House, Elizabeth Park, Asylum Ave., Hartford; information: Mrs. Charles H. Anthony, 27 Gale Road, Bloomfield, Conn. 06002

May 2-3 — Norwest Flower Show for 1970 at the Upper Arlington Senior High School, Mount Holyoke & Ridgeview Roads, Columbus, Ohio; information: Mrs. William C. Baird, 1874 Collingswood Road, Columbus, Ohio 43221

JUDGES

Additions to list of accredited judges: Mrs. John Bozievich, 6810 Hillmead Road, Bethesda, Md. 20034; Mrs. Stuart H. Jacobs, 8950 Given Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45243; Mrs. S. J. Krygier, P. O. Box 155, Montchanin, Del. 19710.

LAURA LEE COX, *Chairman*

JUDGING SCHOOLS

Three schools have been announced for 1970: School 1 — Dallas, Texas, April 5 (Mrs. Wm. D. Owen) \$5.00; School 2 — Newport News, Va., March 21 (Mrs. Richard N. Darden, Jr.) \$10.00; School 3 — Greenwich Garden Center, Cos Cob, Conn., April 27 (Mrs. Richmond S. Barton, 616 Walton Ave., Marmaroneck, N.Y. 10543) \$5.00.

Make-up only, Identification and Judging, Course 1, 2, 3; Course 1, 2; Judging, Course 3 on request. April 23, 1 p.m., at home of Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen, 7 Perth Drive, Wilmington, Del. (Information: Mrs. Francis L. Harrigan, 441 Maplewood Road, Springfield, Pa. 19064)

SLIDE SETS

A new set of slides has been added: "107 from Grant Mitsch." These are 35 mm. slides duplicated from original $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ slides, and in some cases there is some loss in color fidelity in the copying process.

LARRY P. MAINS
Chairman, Photography Committee

ATTENTION, JUDGES!

For a projected "Symposium on Judging Problems" for The Daffodil Journal, we invite your comments, as visiting judge, chairman of judges, or other show official. We are more interested in ideas and opinions than in literary expression, so brief comments are preferred. If you have questions, criticisms, or suggestions for improvement in practices, this is a chance to air them without risk of offending — no names will be used.

The following topics are intended as suggestions only: Schedule — Assignments — Briefing of Judges — Aides and clerks — Other judges — Student judges — Judges who exhibit — Personal prejudices — Errors in Judging — Misnamed or misclassified varieties — Special classes — Care and feeding of judges — Other problems.

Do not hesitate to mention what may seem rather obvious problems; if they seem obvious to others it may be time to try to remedy them. Please send your comments — postcard, slip of paper, or letter, signed or anonymous — to the Editor before May 15.

THE THOMPSON PRIZE FOR NEW DOUBLE WHITES

Entries are solicited this year for the 1972 interim award in the search for a new double white daffodil, to resemble *Narcissus poeticus Flore Pleno*, commonly known as *Albus Plenus Odoratus*, but to have a better blooming habit.

The Thompson Prize was established by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Thompson of Willoughby, Ohio, who gave \$600 for this purpose in 1963. The money has been invested and the income is to be used to offer, at three-year intervals, interim awards of approximately \$50 for the most outstanding white or mostly white double daffodil offered in competition. If, after a period of 15 years or less, the officers and judges of the American Daffodil Society decide that one of the new varieties offered in competition has met the specified conditions, the \$600 will be given as a prize to the originator of the variety.

Cultivars offered in competition must be seedlings under number, or varieties not registered or in commerce before 1962. They need not be American originations.

Contestants must notify the chairman of the ADS Breeding and Selection Committee of their intention to compete for the interim award by August 15, 1970, and must send three bulbs of the cultivar offered by September 15, 1970. Contestants must be the originators of the cultivars offered, or holders of the entire stock of the cultivars. They must be members in good standing of the American Daffodil Society.

The chairman of the ADS Breeding and Selection Committee, or a substitute designated by the President of ADS, will arrange for the bulbs to be grown and judged in three different areas for two years in succession. At the end of each blooming season, ratings will be submitted and at the end of the second blooming season all ratings will be evaluated by a special panel appointed by the President of ADS, and the winning cultivar, if any, designated by this panel. Cultivars under test will be identified only by numbers assigned at the time the bulbs are distributed for testing and judging.

Because of the special emphasis on freedom of bloom and fragrance in this competition, the usual point scoring allocation will be modified to give weight to these elements.

All bulbs remain the property of the contestants and will be returned at the end of the testing period, but the committee will not be responsible for damage or losses due to natural causes or accidents.

FIRST AUSTRALIAN DAFFODIL CONVENTION

The Australian Daffodil Society will hold its first convention on Monday, August 31, 1970, after its two-day daffodil show on August 29-30. Outline plans call for visiting major daffodil plantings during the day, followed by a dinner and then a scientific paper on some aspect of daffodils.

A most cordial invitation to ADS members to attend has been extended by Lt. Col. L. P. Dettman, General Secretary, The Royal Horticultural Society of Victoria, who offers to send more detailed information when it becomes available. His address is: "Ellimata," Grassy Flat Road, Diamond Creek, Victoria, Australia 3089.

DAFFODILS WEST OF DOWN UNDER

By Miss L. HYMUS, Walliston, Western Australia

The daffodil season starts for me in March, when I plant bulbs, both new acquisitions and those dug in the previous December. New bulbs are purchased from growers and breeders in Victoria, Tasmania, Western Australia, and overseas. Artificial watering is usually necessary in the autumn until the weather "breaks," which is usually in mid-April.

The first named variety to bloom is usually Welcome, out on or about 7th July. Welcome is a 1a of great vigor and quite good form but too early, of course, for any local show. The first flush of blooms begins the end of August or early in September, continuing to the third week of September, with later flowers tailing off until *N. poeticus recurvus* appears in mid-October. This is generally my last flower, as later blooms are apt not to open, because temperatures are likely to be in the mid-eighties.

During the growing period there is no snow whatsoever, only an occasional light frost, quite good rains and many sunny days, particularly in September and October. Equinoctial gales sometimes play havoc with our field-grown daffodils, but in recent years these gales have either not been of long duration or have come after our show times. In late November or early December, all named daffodils are dug, cleaned and left to ripen for replanting in the following March. This practice is not followed by the larger growers, but with only one thousand bulbs at the present time I feel that losses are likely to be less than if I left the bulbs in the ground during our hot, dry summer.

My readers in America will most probably be interested in the type of flowers grown in Western Australia. Naturally we grow a majority of Australian-raised varieties, with possibly the older type of Irish-Scottish-English hybrids next in line. Certain New Zealand daffodils are grown, but to my knowledge, I grow the only registered American cultivar in Western Australia—Grant Mitsch's Gossamer. Only a handful of Mitsch's daffodils are cataloged in Australia: Dickcissel, Pipit, Verdin, Limeade, Daydream, and Gossamer, as previously mentioned.

There are two main shows — Bassendean, usually the last Saturday in August; and Kalamunda, on the first Saturday in September. The Western Australia Championships are held at one or other of these two shows, and I am very gratified to report taking off the honors this year after only showing daffodils for two years previously. My stand of 12 different flowers included Lindsay Dettman's Ellimata (mentioned in The Daffodil Journal, June 1969), Dreamtime, a very lovely newish 1b from J. N. Hancock, Japaddy, a 2b also from Hancock, Gold Reserve (1a), Grand Champion of the Show, and Tropic, a locally bred borderline 3a of very sharp red and yellow contrast. At Bassendean, I did not fare as well in the main event, but won the aggregate points in Section 2-19. This included a stand of 12 each of 1a, 2a, and 2b.

My best blooms for garden and show purposes would be Gold Reserve, Golden, Ferny Creek, Tulendena, and Chelandry in 1a, to mention just a few. Possibly the best 1b I have is Dreamtime. In 1c, Cantatrice (whites must open white or have to be exhibited as 1b, etc.) In Division 2a the varieties are legion as this subdivision does particularly well in our State: Ceylon, Foxhunter, Revelry and locally-bred Adventure are outstanding.

In 2b, it is a tossup between Elva (Western Australia bred), Buncrana, and Sir Heaton Rhodes in the colored cups, with Pink Pearl and Longeray tops in the 2b pink group. First Frost, another Hancock flower, has been a good standby in the 2c subdivision as a show flower, but most of the Division 3 flowers are too late for our shows, with the exception of the locally-bred Tropic and, possibly, Daytona, which sometimes opens in time to include in a stand.

At the time of writing (December), I am currently poring over catalogues, intent on adding to my collection of bulbs in 1970. Thus, for me, daffodil growing and its sidelines extends the seasons throughout the twelve months of the year.

In closing, I wish all daffodil growers, wherever they may be, the best of good fortune in the growing, showing and hybridizing of this most beautiful flower.

HOW THE DUTCH BULB INDUSTRY IS CHANGING

By BRICE K. MEEKER, U.S. Agricultural Attaché, *The Hague*

Abridged from Foreign Agriculture, May 27, 1968

Although bulb acreage in the Netherlands has remained relatively constant over the past several years, the number of growers has been declining, and there has been seen some shift in the proportion of acreage devoted to each species, as shown in the table below.

NETHERLANDS BULB ACREAGE AND GROWER NUMBERS

Item		1964	1965	1966	1967
Area planted to—					
Hyacinths	acres }		2,100	2,026	2,113
Tulips	do. }	17,788	14,149	14,620	12,805
Narcissi	do. }		3,268	3,447	3,514
Gladioli	do. }	5,837	4,729	4,279	4,013
Others	do. }	4,080	4,077	4,122	4,453
Total	do.	27,705	28,323	28,494	26,898
Number of growers		34,866	34,331	32,162	29,133

The decline in number of growers has been caused by many of the same factors that have moved people out of farming in the United States. A prosperous and expanding economy has provided alternative nonfarm job opportunities for farm-workers and has brought on increased farm labor costs. This, in turn, has encouraged capital substitution for labor and has influenced those farmers short of capital to look for urban employment. It has also discouraged new entrants into bulb farming.

In addition, technological development — such as the increases in the use of herbicides and pesticides and in mechanization — have reinforced capital intensification and raised the level of skills necessary to handle bulb production.

In view of these developments and the preponderance of growers on small acreages (in 1966, 82 percent of all growers cultivated less than 12.5 acres) there has been a substantial increase in the demand for contract services. Some larger bulb producers have also turned to contract work for some phases of the production process.

Another trend, attributable in part at least to capital intensification of the production process, is the growth of "field auctions."

A grower has two options in selling his bulbs. He can carry the production process to completion and sell the bulbs at auction as tobacco is sold in the United States. Or he can sell his "field," that is, the bulb crop in the process of growth. This can be done well before harvest. Field auctions in April, for bulbs to be harvested in July are not uncommon.

Field auction of bulbs is somewhat different from crop contracting in the field as it is usually practiced in other countries. In a bulb field auction, the buyer does not purchase the production of the field, rather he buys the prospect of production on the particular unit of area under auction. Responsibility for harvest passes to the buyer, and he assumes all ensuing production risks. Obviously also, the buyer must forecast probable prices in the approaching marketing season.

Offsetting these risks are the probable benefits to the buyer. Most of the buyers are growers, who buy to assure themselves of varieties in which they have an interest. These varieties may or may not be available at the end of the season as dry bulbs at auction. Seeing the field in growth affords a skilled grower a basis for judging all important facts regarding crop prospects except the size of bulbs. However, even if the bulbs turn out to be smaller than salable size, the grower-buyer is prepared to carry them through another year.

Higher labor costs, which have led to capital intensification, have also forced increased specialization on producers. With the disappearance of the flexibility a grower had with hand labor, the number of species grown on a given farm has declined rather sharply.

However, the need to rotate bulb crops has limited the extent to which producers can specialize. Although there are general disease problems, bulb diseases tend to be specific. A 4-year rotation has been and still is the normal practice — tulips the first year after clean fallow, narcissi and hyacinths next, then any of a large number of minor bulb species.

In the days of abundant and cheap labor, a grower tended to fractionate his holding into several rotations and a fairly wide spectrum of species. Mechanization has forced consolidation of these fractional rotations into a more general rotation for the entire unit since bulb characteristics vary considerably. This trend also has been reinforced by a tendency toward 3-year rotations that has come with the development of chemical disease controls. Three-year rotations, however, are not widespread as yet.

Because of the importance of bulbs as Netherlands exports, the Government has closely concerned itself with regulation of the bulb-growing industry. Elements of this control are changing as the European Common Market has given the Dutch a larger "home" market environment.

On July 1, 1968, EEC Regulation 234/68 became effective, establishing a common EEC market in flowers and bulbs and a common import tariff. It also provides for quality standards and minimum export prices to third countries. The Netherlands was instrumental in formulating this regulation, especially in drawing up the quality standards.

In the past, acreage controls for tulips, narcissi, and hyacinths were tightly

maintained. Today only hyacinths remain under control. Narcissi were put on a free acreage basis in 1966, tulips in 1967.

In going over to a free acreage basis for bulbs other than hyacinths, the Dutch had a shrewd eye on the industry in other states in the Community. They are prepared to sell their bulbs at a moderate price as a means of discouraging production expansion in other Common Market countries. As reduction in tariffs and other trade-restrictive impediments open the rest of Europe to Dutch competition, it seems apparent that the Dutch intend to reap the advantage of their traditionally preeminent position in bulb production. Elements of this position are a natural environment favorable to production, a traditional culture where the level of skill is high, and a sophisticated marketing structure.

Hyacinths were excluded from this policy for good reasons. First, they are practically a Dutch monopoly anyway, and, second, the Dutch are careful to avoid surplus, price-depressing hyacinth bulb production. The hyacinth bulb is costly to raise to the salable stage, since it takes 3 years to produce — as compared with 1 year for tulip and narcissus bulbs.

The bulb surplus-removal schemes maintained in the past along with acreage controls have also changed in the past few years. In the past, when production exceeded a quantity that could be marketed at a given price the surplus was purchased at a lower price and destroyed or used as cattle fodder. A surplus fund for each class of bulb was created by a tax imposed on sales through the auction houses. Thus, price received by a grower was determined by the price paid for marketed bulbs blended with the lower price paid for bulbs removed under the surplus schemes. To avoid delivery of "junk" bulbs into surplus purchases, the Product Board for Ornamental Horticultural Products — a quasi-government organization representing all elements of the industry — required delivery and destruction of salable export-quality bulbs.

In addition to its regulatory activities, the Product Board promotes bulb exports in various markets abroad.

In 1967, five countries imported over four-fifths of all Dutch bulbs shipped abroad. These countries and the volume exported to them: West Germany, 36,497 tons; United Kingdom, 12,990 tons; United States, 10,839 tons; Sweden, 8,789 tons; and France, 7,550 tons. The remaining 17,128 tons exported went to 54 other destinations.

The great increase in Europe in demand for cut flowers, although it has spurred Dutch bulb exports, is also a worry to bulb exporters.

The increase in total Dutch bulb exports in the past several years has been substantially accounted for by increased exports to Germany, France, and Sweden where the demand for cut flowers has developed most strongly. But there is concern that overexpansion may be bringing prices down and forcing some flower producers out of business. This could mean recent levels of bulb sales would not be maintained.

Volume of Dutch bulb exports to the United States has been relatively steady in the past several years. But there have been important shifts in both the form and timing of bulb marketing.

In the past, most bulbs moved to jobbers or wholesalers in bulk shipments. These were then divided, packed further, and supplied to retail outlets. Today, many Dutch exporters have eliminated this second operation; they package bulbs for the retail market and ship directly to sales outlets. The shift was made possible by U.S. Government preinspection of bulbs in the

Netherlands and has been encouraged by the growth of mass merchandising in the United States.

In the export of bulbs to the United States, price is not as important as it once was and still is in other export markets. Today the major U.S. buyers — large retail chains — are more concerned about an assured supply being available at the proper time, a supply of the desired range of varieties and species, and the Dutch supplier's servicing of any problems that might arise than they are about price.

U.S. preinspection, carried out by the Agricultural Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture has also speeded up bulb shipments. Under the old system of inspecting bulbs at the U.S. port of entry, clearance



N. G. Santacroce of the U.S. Department of Agriculture preinspects daffodil bulbs for export.

of a bulk shipment of bulbs might take a week. Losses were incurred on rejected shipments, overheating or freezing on the docks, and pilferage. Now a shipment is rarely in a port for more than 48 hours.

It would be impossible to go back to port-of-entry inspection without an almost complete disruption of the present form of Dutch bulb trade with the United States and great increases in inspection costs, according to Nunzie Santacroce, U.S. resident inspector at Lisse, the Netherlands. The two major advantages of preinspection from the U.S. viewpoint are: First, substantially greater control and more and better sampling can be applied to the entry of plant material into the United States; second, the reductions of cost in marketing bulbs under the system have been passed on to the United States consumer.

Another important trend in bulb exports to the United States has been the increase in volume of winter- and spring-marketed bulbs. Traditionally, bulbs have been shipped in the late summer and early autumn for fall planting, a pattern still predominant. In the period July 1967 through April 1968, about 73 percent of the bulbs shipped were sent in the July-December period, 27 percent in the January-April period. This was a higher percentage of bulbs shipped for spring planting than in any other previous year.



To get disease-free soil on top, farmers spade about 35 inches deep. This pattern is characteristic of the Dutch bulb fields.

In explaining this development, a major Duteh exporter made the following comments about the U.S. market.

"First, the United States suburban gardener has too many things to do other than working in his garden. In the fall, television fills practically every weekend with sports events. Moreover, if the weather is good the American is likely to be out in his boat or going some place in his car as a last fling before winter sets in. Alternatively, two or three rainy weekends in September and October hurt bulb sales badly, as even the consistent gardener can't get out to plant his bulbs.

"With this range of activities, many bulbs are purchased that are never planted. Our market research in the States indicates that as much as one-fifth of the bulbs purchased do not get planted. They end up on a shelf in the garage or in the basement and remain there until they are thrown out at a later date.

"On the other hand, after the winter the casual U.S. gardener has a burst of energy in the spring. He wants to get out in his yard and muck about a bit. With the increased availability of bulbs for spring planting more are purchased and planted. We are catering to this tendency and increasing winter and early spring shipments sharply in comparison with the traditional pattern."



New style of packaging for bulbs. The cartons are standardized, will pack into a unit.

DAFFODILS ON THE MOVE — PART THREE

By JANE BIRCHFIELD, *Ashburn, Virginia*

Frequently in finding a solution to one problem we create another problem and this proved to be true of The Fence. About the time I was congratulating myself on the fact that it was protecting the plantings from rabbits, Labrador retrievers, et al, I found it was also providing a sanctuary for the birds, especially the huge flocks of grackles and starlings that started invading the place.

Probably their nesting and feeding habits had been altered by changes made in surrounding acreage (woodlands cut down, fence rows dozed out, etc.) but for whatever reason they were coming in by the thousands, doing a lot of damage to the daffodils, and making mischief with the markers. One morning, in a matter of minutes they nipped off the buds and blooms from all of over 100 *N. asturiensis* and all over the garden one could find stray labels that had been tugged out and scattered with abandon. Still worse, they seemed to have an unerring eye and unflagging appetite for capsules forming seed.

Something had to be done — and fast. After a number of things had been tried the most effective deterrent proved to be small foil pans tied to bamboo stakes (set at an angle) with lengths of carpet thread. (This thread is light but very strong; the slightest movement of air will set the small pans to banging and flashing.) The resulting effect wasn't very esthetic, and to get the required number of pans we had to consume a surfeit of frozen pot pies — but it worked!

The weeds continued to be a problem. After the traumatic experience of the first season and a second season spent hand-pulling weeds as they appeared, I decided to try giving the weeds some natural competition.

In the past I had found that daffodils planted among and around lilies and other plants, purely for protection, seemed to perform equally well in comparison with those kept in separate beds, so I tried overplanting some of the beds with cover crops of flowers and vegetables. Not only did they discourage weed growth, they supplied us with a lot of flowers for cutting and quantities of fresh vegetables for the table. A single packet of Ruby lettuce, planted around the edge of a bed of miniature daffodils, furnished fresh salads twice a day for two months. Two successive plantings of beans in just one bed of standard daffodils provided a continuous supply of fresh green beans for even longer.

Of course one must select type and size of cover plants used. For reasons of space in the ground one wouldn't use other bulbous plants or those that make excessive or heavy root growth.

But, where no systemics have been applied to the soil, any of the small vegetables or annual herbs should be satisfactory. Where systemics have been used, only flowers should be planted over the bulbs. Small ones like annual phlox are excellent for covering the beds of miniature daffodils; marigolds, zinnias, in fact most any of the annual flowers are satisfactory for beds of standard daffodils.

I mention systemics because I have been using two of them on a limited trial basis, can see no damage to bulbs and think they have potential merits that should be explored further. The ones I used were 10% granules of Di-Syston (effective against aphids) and Benlate (as a bulb dip and soil

drench to combat basal rot and allied ailments). I am not, underline *not*, recommending their use generally at this time, but I wish we could all do something to encourage research on these and other chemicals for use with daffodils.

In moving so many bulbs at one time I found my past records invaluable when and if I could find them! Several futile searches made it seem obvious that now was the time to improve my system of recording and filing information. (Nothing is never exactly "lost" in this house but it may take it a generation to "surface.")

The most helpful thing in organizing the information on hand was the discovery that file folders and file cards come in a range of colors. There are several colors for different subjects but everything "yellow" means daffodils. This color coding alone has saved me countless hours of trying to find what has been filed.

Notebooks are fine for recording information on the spot but card files prove to be more useful for keeping permanent records. The daffodil cards are grouped according to type (standard, intermediate, miniature) then each group is filed under correct sub-division, in alphabetical order.

Each new bulb has a card made out for it, including division, name, approximate blooming season, source of bulbs, number and date planted, name of breeder, date introduced and/or registered, and parentage. In subsequent seasons additional information is added to the card, performance in garden and shows, additional descriptive information, use in breeding, increase (or otherwise) of bulbs, etc. Having this information available is enormously helpful during certain rush periods in the season — getting ready for shows, planning crosses.

Better organization of the plantings outside and the records inside has allowed more time for practical activities like hybridizing and photographing, but even more important, for the pure pleasure of just enjoying the flowers.

The natural protection the area provides has had a very marked effect on the quality of bloom, generally, with practically none of the former damage from high winds and sharp changes in temperature.

It also appears to have had some effect on seed production. As I had

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hoped, having parent plants concentrated in one area made it easier to make more crosses than had been possible previously, but what I had not foreseen is that apparently the new exposure and protection have a direct influence on seed production. The list of seed from interesting crosses this past season is more exciting than any I can remember and in some cases daffodils produced seed for the first time after having been planted 15 or more years ago.

One thing that has continued as in the past is the use of the white plastic labels, marked with a very soft lead pencil. I knew they remained legible for a long time but even I was surprised to dig some old plantings and find these labels still legible after being in the ground 8 or 10 years. These labels are marked with name, division, source of bulbs, number and date planted. When bulbs are lifted increase is noted on the old label, then later, when this information has been added to file cards, the labels can be scoured and are ready for reuse.

And, fortunately, I have continued to make location charts of each bed or area *as it is planted*. This routine procedure was all that kept the black-bird invasion from being a disaster.

If I had to start this project all over I'm not sure I would have the courage to begin—but then counting up all the advantages, the chances are that I would dive right in and do it all over again.

HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

Two Beginners

Dr. Dooley says we must get some youth into the hybridizing business, so I must tell you that my 11-year-old daughter planted her first seeds this year. Four lots: Kilworth × Signal Light; Carlton × Blarney's Daughter; February Gold o.p.; and Little Gem o.p. This is the second year I have planted seeds, so we can anticipate our seedlings together; I was fortunate to get some two-year-old bulblets from Bill Ticknor, so I won't have to wait quite so long.

I still think that, besides youth, we need a way to get some of these amateur hybridizers' results made available to a greater number of people (when supply permits). What is raised in Kentucky might do better for me here in Columbus (Ohio) than what originates in Ireland or Oregon. We also need to keep some of these old varieties available, such as Dactyl, which I can't find listed, and would love to have. It is frustrating to read about really worthwhile things and not be able to find them, especially the old ones that I should be able to afford.

— MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER

1969 ADS Seed Distribution

A remarkably fine selection of seed from both hybrids and species were distributed by the Breeding and Selection Committee to 21 members in six of our nine regions and in Australia. These members included both experienced hybridizers and eager beginners.

The seeds were from four main sources and represented a wide potential for lovely and different new daffodils. Matthew Fowlds of Salem, Oregon, not only gave members across the nation a chance to grow new miniature

cyclamineus daffodils but also an opportunity to participate in his 25-year program to develop sturdy trumpet-cyclamineus types for everyone's garden. By testing these seeds and the resulting plants in so many areas of our country new and successful clones for each area may be discovered.

Roberta Watrous of Washington, D.C., contributed seed from species such as *N. rupicola*, *N. fernandesii*, *N. cyclamineus*, and *N. minor pumilus* to growers who wish to establish the species in their garden or to use them in hybridizing.

Murray Evans of Corbett, Oregon, Chairman of the Breeding and Selection Committee, contributed seed straight from the "Evans line of breeding" that is producing some of today's great new daffodils. Murray's seed are from crosses in the cups and trumpets and their potential challenges the best of the English and Irish daffodils. One such cross, (Pink Lace \times Interim) \times (((Accent \times ((Rose of Tralee \times ((Interim \times (Wild Rose \times Interim))))) indicates the thoughtfulness and the discerning eye that selected the parents of these seeds.

Charles W. Culpepper of Arlington, Virginia, contributed a great number of seeds from crosses in which one parent was a seedling daffodil of his own, of proven health and vigor as well as beauty. The other parents were well known show beauties. From these seeds may well come beautiful daffodils attuned to the hot and cold and humid eastern United States.

Hopefully, in 1974, 1975, and 1976 new and lovely daffodils will grace gardens and flower show tables across our country from the 13,167 seeds distributed in 1969.

— WILLIAM O. TICKNOR

Progress Report on Some Unusual Crosses

In looking over the pots in the coldframe I find that I made two crosses with the poeticus pollen I got at the Des Moines fall board meeting in 1965. (Dr. Throckmorton had arranged to have some blooms sent from Australia.) The seedlings of *N. viridiflorus* \times poet have two leaves this year and seem to be more broad than round, and measure about 9 inches tall at the present time. (November 1969). Those of *N. serotinus* \times poet have only one leaf and resemble *N. viridiflorus* in structure more so than the former. They too are about 8 inches tall and very slender, but stand up much better than *viridiflorus*, which usually curls over on the ground to a certain extent. I have had cutworm trouble in the coldframe this fall and do hope they don't eat up these two pots. The worms seem to prefer the bloom spikes or scapes just as they come through the ground. They do not seem to bother the leaves much. I lost two fine spikes of *viridiflorus* almost before they got up enough to see that they were scapes.

I tested some *viridiflorus* pollen and found it to be extremely viable so put it in the freezer and will try it on some jonquilla in the spring. Last year I froze some bulbocodium and tested it after 8 months. It was as good as when fresh as far as germination was concerned. I can think of several things I would like to try using the *viridiflorus* pollen on. *N. viridiflorus* sets seed readily without any help from me. I would not expect it to do so, as it usually comes into bloom in bad weather when it is cold and rainy. I do not cover the coldframe until a frost is predicted, and then open it during the day unless temperature is freezing.

— HELEN LINK

SPRING! DAFFODILS! WEEDS?

By FREEMAN A. WEISS, *Annandale, Minnesota*
From Middle Atlantic Region News Letter, March 1969

Poets, or just people who are poetically minded — and who doesn't feel a touch of poetry as spring approaches and daffodils follow — are inclined to forsake any thought of the last word in this title. But weeds are one of those adversities of life that every daffodil grower, and other gardeners too, must face at times and that hopes to the contrary will not dispel. The question becomes one of action, what to do now or next, so that weeds do not suddenly demand attention and lessen affection for daffodils. Are we making progress toward weed elimination and, if so, what can be told now? Nature cannot endure a vacuum, as Darwin expressed it, and however tidy the orderly spacing of daffodils in their territory, whether in show gardens or under naturalization, weeds may attempt invasion to prove that Darwin was right.

Weeds — plants out of place — have almost an infinity of kinds and habits, seasonally and climatically. Some are nearly ubiquitous in our country; others that are relatively unimportant in the Mid-Atlantic area may become primary pests in other regions south and west, and vice versa. We must first deal with the general problem of control by distinguishing the perennials (some of them we might even regard as live-forevers) from the annuals. Among the latter we distinguish winter annuals from those first appearing in spring and flourishing all summer. Weedkillers (herbicides) for use in cultivated plantings are classified as (1) pre-emergent, and (2) post-emergent (or contact herbicides applied to foliage). The first term applies to the weedkillers that are toxic to germinating seed of many common weeds, both grass and broadleaf kinds. These herbicides may destroy seedlings as soon as germination begins or soon after emergence above ground. Their general use is in gardens or nurseries where woody plants, young or maturing, and perennial herbs are already established. Thus, renewal of a weed crop from seed already latent there is prevented or substantially reduced, or survivors are restricted to areas far enough from desired plants to permit destruction by tillage without damage to the plants really wanted. The herbicidal effect of the pre-emergents is soon lost in the ground, but desired plants thus protected from weed competition early in life have a much improved environment for their development as the season progresses. Most of the pre-emergents are best adapted for use in early spring when conditions are suitable for germination of overwintering seeds. This does not fit at all with fall-planted bulbs, daffodils for instance, which are in active growth, perhaps in bloom then, and likely to be injured by such treatment. Pre-emergents are useful when applied to the surface after planting spring-growing things like gladiolus and dahlia, but most of them are not adapted to the lower temperature of fall planting. The development of pre-emergents effective against winter annuals such as chickweed and annual *Poa*, also biennials such as wild lettuce that overwinter as rosettes — all that begin growth in the cooler weather of fall — is more recent.

For instance, chloro-IPC (abbreviated to CIPC) has proved very successful against those weeds that often form dense mats in rose beds between fall and spring if not thoroughly repressed before winter. It can be similarly

effective in beds of spring-flowering bulbs, daffodils included, when applied to the surface of the ground in granular form or sprinkled on in water solution after the bulbs have been set at conventional depths, the soil then well tilled and leveled. CIPC granules, usually the 5% form, can be applied from a mechanical spreader or by hand; sometimes an oil suspension instead of a water solution is used for liquid application. This can be repeated on mild days during the winter if some weed growth appears and while the bulb sprouts are well below the surface. When CIPC is applied to moist ground it is absorbed in the soil, usually in the surface inch, and is not carried deeper by rain. Its effect is lost in a few weeks by evaporation and decomposition; that is why it has no effect on weed seeds, especially the summer grasses that wait until spring to germinate.

When it comes to combating perennial weeds known to infest gardens and lawns in the Southern States, weeds such as Chinese artichoke (an introduced weed of the mint family), alligator weed (which grows like a giant purslane but belongs to the Amaranth family), and mugwort or wormwood (*Artemesia vulgaris*), superficially resembling chrysanthemum foliage, something more drastic than the pre-emergents, which are effective only against seedlings, is needed. These plants have relentlessly sturdy parts well distributed through the soil just below the surface, and they are determined to survive and spread. Their principal weakness, if any, is during the winter when they are dormant and when desired plants, daffodils for example, are dormant too but are much deeper in the ground and have a root system already established. A promising herbicide, Casoron, developed fairly recently in Holland, has provided a new weapon against these perennial weeds. In 3 years of tests at Magnolia Gardens (near Charleston, S.C.) Casoron was the first herbicide to really conquer "artichoke," not only among plantings of shrubs and other perennials in the nursery, but also in daffodil plots in the garden. Although no recommendations for the use of Casoron in daffodil plantings have yet come from Holland, or from dealers in this product in the United States, it appears to be both safe and effective against "artichoke" and some other winter weeds if it is applied in granular form on the ground surface after the planting of bulbs in mid-November. In these tests, any weeds already in evidence were removed by tillage. Further tests on daffodil plantings already established, and before any sprouting close to the surface, have yet to be made.

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The same treatment at daffodil planting time also suppressed another troublesome weed in this area, nutgrass (*Cyperus esculentus*), but in this instance the nutgrass infestation was not heavy. A trial of another herbicide, Eptam, at the same time, resulted in injury to daffodils. The particular values of Eptam in fields used for commercial potato production has been well established, but its application is part of the process of soil preparation for planting potato sets and may precede planting by 10-14 days or the two steps may be handled together. Potato sets may be more tolerant of Eptam toxicity than daffodils are, but a small-scale trial of Eptam at daffodil-planting time, with a 2-week interval between treatment and planting, may be worthwhile. The use of Eptam requires thorough mixing in the soil, and watering after planting. It may be that Eptam's best prospect for controlling nutgrass in daffodil culture would be as a sequel to the harvest of bulbs in June, when replacing will not follow for at least 2 months, or as a summer treatment in new ground intended for fall planting, the chemical being applied at a 5-lb./acre rate of active ingredient.

Nutgrass, which has a copious production of "nuts" soon after top growth appears in spring, imposes a serious problem of control. Contact herbicides such as 2,4,5-T will damage its aerial parts and may forestall production of a new crop of nuts if applied as soon as spring growth occurs, and if applied repeatedly during summer if further growth appears; the real need, however, is for complete destruction of the numerous nuts already accumulated in the ground. In the south, below the Maryland-Ohio line, the prevalent form of nutgrass may survive in nuts formed on roots 2 or 3 years before, and the soil may become replete with them. To the north, survival in soil is apparently limited to nuts produced the previous year. Another weapon awaiting trial is a Dalapon—2,4,5-T combination spray, the first part of the combination directed especially against Bermuda grass (it is fatal to other grasses too, including crabgrass), the second part effective against most broadleafs, even those of woody habit. The combination spray could be used to drench a daffodil bed after the bulb harvest in early summer, with perhaps a lighter application 2 weeks later.

There is little to say here about the use of contact sprays of the 2,4-D type, and related forms, near growing daffodils, other than "don't try it." Daffodil leaves are promptly crippled, and this effect is long lasting and perhaps irreparable. If use of contact sprays is necessary because of weeds in lawn or garden borders where daffodils are in growth nearby, only the



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low-volatile esters, that do not volatilize below 100° F. should be used, and spraying should be avoided under windy or foggy conditions. The contact sprays directed against weed grasses, especially crabgrass, in lawns are less hazardous; they may even be useful when applied to areas where daffodils have been harvested or are dormant well below the surface. One of these, sold as Sodar (disodium monomethyl arsonate), is suggested. This will lower the chance that either crabgrass or chickweed will flourish while the daffodils rest. In any event, the lethal effect of Sodar is soon dissipated, and daffodils can safely be replanted after a few days.

Most of the preceding discussion is directed toward weed suppression in daffodil beds that are renewed annually or within a year or two. When naturalized plantings intended to stand for years are considered, the war against weeds must be brought to a reasonably successful conclusion before daffodils can be planted. This need not involve the drastic weed extermination used in areas not ever intended for plant cover, such as railroad or factory yards. There are ways of temporarily suppressing plant growth but not permanently eradicating it. Some of these methods are quite effective when used in a single growing season. Replanting can take place the next year. Even though there is no guarantee of a weed-free future, the problem of regular care is reduced or simplified. Some of the most persistent and objectionable weeds are poison ivy in woodlands where daffodils would otherwise be used, quackgrass and thistles in orchard and pasture borders, and nutgrass and various perennial broadleafs in former garden areas now abandoned because of overpopulation with weeds. Extreme cases might require two seasonal treatments in sequence, but this could provide a favorable prospect of nearly trouble-free daffodils in areas otherwise regarded as impossible.

One very promising herbicide is a modern chemical, aminotriazole. It is fatal, because of its destruction of chlorophyll, to most plants that we regard as difficult weeds. Poison ivy is one of these. Aminotriazole is valuable because it is safe for human operators, and because its plant-killing power is gone from treated ground in one season. It can be applied in early summer as a drenching spray to all plants and the ground beneath them in the area to be treated. Desirable plants can be put in in the fall. Some of the general anti-pest treatments intended for enduring protection, such as the soil sterilants, Vapam and methyl bromide (both in vaporizing liquids), are practicable only for garden areas of limited size, and they require pro-

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fessional application. Another procedure that the home gardener can use, especially for preparing ground for future naturalization of daffodils, is to first treat that area heavily with calcium cyanamid in spring in preparation for fall planting. This requires (aside from considerable physical labor) no more than a lawn-size fertilizer spreader and a garden rototiller. Sometimes these can be rented in lieu of purchase. The desired area is first cleared of obvious weed growth by mowing or tillage; the product, a gray powder, is distributed from the spreader at 100 pounds per 1,000 square feet, then rototilled to a depth of 6 inches. Planting with daffodils should wait for 3 months. By that time the chemical is reduced to nitrogen and lime, and most weeds are dead tissues. A similar procedure could be used for applying the Delapon—2,4,5-T combination previously described, but these materials being fluids must be applied by spraying or sprinkling.

As Dr. R. Milton Carleton, a veteran in the study of weed habits and warfare against them, has reminded us: "There is no such thing as 100% success with any weed-killer time after time . . . In lawn and garden, repeat sprayings are practically always necessary, to mop up small areas not killed by the first application. Certain weeds resist our efforts to destroy them even if we are using the right chemical."

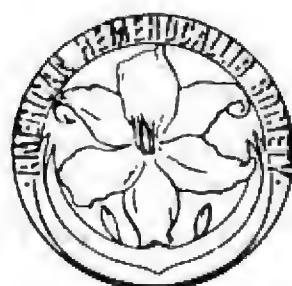
For brief descriptions of the herbicides mentioned here, together with name and address of manufacturers, refer to The Daffodil Journal, March 1967, p. 134. Inquiries may also be addressed to local dealers, and detailed literature may be requested from herbicide manufacturers. For a practical handbook on this entire subject, the "how-to" book authored by R. Milton Carleton in 1957, under the title "New Way To Kill Weeds In Your Lawn and Garden" is still informative and thorough. It is published by Fawcett Publications, Inc., Greenwich, Conn. 06830. For a virtual encyclopedia covering all kinds of herbicides and the crops on which they are used, the "Weed Control Manual and Herbicide Guide," issued annually and brought up to date on research and use by the Meister Publishing Co., Willoughby, Ohio 44094, is probably the most complete reference book in this field. Every local daffodil club would find one of these items useful in its own library.

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DAFFODILS FROM SEED

*By VENICE BRINK, Nashville, Illinois
(From the Newsletter of the Central Region)*

Growing your daffodils from seed is a most fascinating diversion, and once you have bloomed your first seedlings it is not likely you will ever quit. You may not produce a worldbeater, but you are likely to have some very pretty flowers which you can use for decoration, and garden use. You may have only a few dozen varieties of daffodils and they may not be the latest expensive novelties, but don't let that stop you. Begin saving seed and planting it. You don't even need to cross them, though no doubt you will before long. Many old varieties have unexplored possibilities in breeding. For example Fortune, which dates from 1923, and which the experts were sure years ago, had passed its usefulness in breeding, is one parent of Bonneville which Grant Mitsch brought out in 1953. Likewise Polindra dates from 1927 but in recent years several noteworthy daffodils have been introduced, having it as a parent, including Descanso. Open-pollinated flowers and selfed flowers are still producing winners.

It is likely you will have a number of flowers better than either parent, but still not good enough to compete with newer introductions. But as you become more engrossed, you will try more crosses and think of more combinations you will want to try, and you may produce something that is quite good, especially if you specialize, and avoid some of the too well trodden paths. Never discard a seedling until you have seen its fourth

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bloom; it may change considerably either way in that time. If you think you are biased in your opinion of something that looks good to you, take it to a show and get the judges' opinion.

There are many, many lines of breeding that are barely touched, and I would say the possibilities for an amateur are as good as at any previous time. Just a few years ago it was generally believed that all jonquil, triandrus, and tazetta hybrids were sterile, but look at the catalogs today!

Never hesitate in making a cross unless you know that someone else has had at least a thousand seedlings from it, with no good ones. Do not be deterred by what may seem a wild or very disparate cross; some of the noteworthy advances of recent years came because some one was willing to try such, and in some cases they came by accident. Naturally the more cultivars you grow, the more possibilities you will see; and the more seed you save and plant the more you increase your chances. If you lack space, try the smaller intermediates and miniatures.

Your first seedlings will usually bloom in 4 to 6 years and after this initial wait you will have new and exciting blooms each year. Here in southern Illinois, fall planting in rows at a depth of about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and then covered with an inch of sawdust seems about the best method. If you can get old boards and put them about an inch distance from the row, that will be a great help. Marking and records should be done with all possible care.

I would venture the prediction that in the next 15 years we will see advances in form and color that we scarcely have a hint of today. There will also be gains in hardiness, health, length of season, and fragrance.

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HERE AND THERE

NEWS FROM THE REGIONS AND LOCAL SOCIETIES

MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION (Mrs. Richard N. Darden, Jr., *Regional Vice President*)

The December issue of the News Letter describes the regional meeting at Natural Bridge, Va., on September 25, 1969, and includes the interesting talk presented by Admiral Felix Johnson on his "Search for Old Daffodils in North Carolina." Mrs. Darden devotes most of the issue to poetry on daffodils. She mentions the ADS Board of Directors meeting in Cincinnati last October and Judging School II which will be held in Newport News, Va., on Saturday, March 21.

Mrs. William A. Bridges was unable to attend the Board meeting because she fell and broke her hip just as she was leaving home. She is now in Good Samaritan Hospital, 5601 Loch Raven Road, Baltimore, Md. 21212. Her many friends in the Society wish her a speedy recovery.

CENTRAL REGION (Mrs. L. F. Murphy, *Regional Vice President*)

Miss Mary A. Becker, Chairman of the Region Symposium for 1968, reports in the November Newsletter. Fifty-five per cent of the members (the highest of any region) returned the ballots. Binkie received the most votes (17) of the 25 varieties named. An article by Venice Brink, "On Growing Daffodils in Southern Illinois," should reassure all growers that the daffodil is a hardy bulbous plant which will take more abuse than many

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people realize. His advice not to dig bulbs from muddy soil may be helpful to growers in other regions.

PHILADELPHIA AREA DAFFODIL SOCIETY (Mrs. Francis L. Harrigan, *Secretary-Treasurer*)

This new society with 19 charter members was formed at an organizational meeting on November 8, 1969. Membership is open to members of ADS in the Northeast Region. Eligible members interested in joining this group should get in touch with either Mrs. Harrigan or Mr. Edward Murray, President. The next meeting will be during daffodil blooming time in April.

PACIFIC REGION (Mrs. Ernest S. Kirby, *Regional Vice President*)

Word has been received of the death of Mrs. Stuart (Frances) Combs, one of the founders of the Southern California Daffodil Society. Mrs. Combs, known to friends, garden club members, and television viewers as "Combsie," formerly operated "Combsie's Iris and Bulb Garden" in Whittier, and it was there that the first daffodil show in the area was held, in 1957. At the ADS Convention in Pasadena in 1965 Mrs. Combs operated the boutique, and is said to have made all the items on sale there.

FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

By DR. GLENN DOOLEY, Bowling Green, Ky.

"If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?" This well known quotation applies to all daffodil growers. By the time these notes are published, many of us will be enjoying our daffodils.

Loyce McKenzie of Jackson, Miss., reported that the B. Y. Morrison retirement home at Pass Christian, Miss., was in the path of hurricane Camille. Many azaleas and camellias were damaged. It remains to be seen what effect the sea water will have upon the planted daffodil bulbs.

Wells Knierim is the envy of us all. He not only attended five daffodil shows in this country last spring but also spent considerable time last autumn in New Zealand visiting shows and gardens. Witnessing two daffodil seasons in one year is the ideal way to get maximum pleasure from daffodils.

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Pierce Timmis of West Wardsboro, Vt., continues to send interesting reports on his daffodils. He had an excellent season in spite of heavy snows, high winds, and floods. The heavy snows came before the ground froze. Colors for Fortune and other red-cups were excellent. Fancheon, a seldom-mentioned variety, was a pleasure to see.

Thomas Martin of Ashland, Va., reported that *N. asturiensis* is a tough little variety. Often, when a spring snow melts there are fully developed blooms waiting the attention of the grower.

From the Southland, Carl Amason reported on early *N. jonquilla* growing in abundance. It also does well in Virginia. This jonquilla has not been used much in hybridizing. It came to the Southern States a century or more ago. It could have been brought to this country by early French settlers in Louisiana.

Meta Belle Eames of Chico, Calif., reported that double varieties do not fare as well for her as varieties of other classes. The doubles simply will not bloom for her. The lesser doubles suffer from the same complaint. I have had this trouble with some of the double varieties I grow. The buds blast more in some seasons than others.

Peggy Macneale of Cincinnati, Ohio, gave us an item of interest on bulb storage. One autumn she overlooked some bulbs of a few varieties at planting time. She found them the following summer. They were stored in a cool and dry location. While they did not appear promising, she planted them that autumn. They all grew the next spring. One variety, Abalone, bloomed. She checked the bulbs later and found that they had fully recovered.

Some of us have read in gardening magazines that growing marigolds is a very effective way to reduce the nematode population. The happy thought is to plant marigolds as a summer flower in the daffodil beds. However, Willis Wheeler informs us that the daffodil nematode is not affected by this treatment. The daffodil nematode is a tough character.

Always in a robin, there are discussions on daffodil shows. Several have expressed opinions that too much money is being spent on elegant hardware, while more should be spent on ribbons and rosettes. After all, small growers as well as the beginner should have awards that will excite them. It is surprising how many exhibitors love ribbons and keep them as memories of a show.

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BOOK REVIEW

A Manual of Plant Names. C. Chicheley Plowden. Philosophical Library, New York, 1969. 250 pp. \$10.00

Did you know that our evergreen flowering shrub *Abelia* gets its name from Dr. Abel, the physician on the staff of Lord Amhurst when he was sent on an ambassadorial mission to China? The little piece of information appeared, for alphabetical reasons, as the first entry in the "Index to Generic Names" in Mr. Plowden's excellent book on plant names. In it he undertakes to remove much of the mystery out of the Linnean binomial system of nomenclature, which gives each plant two Latin names, one a generic one placing it in a group of similar plants, and the other designating which precise species it is in that group. Written and printed in England, a place where they tend to outdo us in their intensive love of gardening, and in the precise use of our mutual language, its "Index of Common Names" contains many plants that are not common in this country. This however is about the only section which shows its British origin. Probably all of these plants however, can be, and most probably are, grown somewhere in the United States, even if the listed common name is unfamiliar.

This is primarily a reference book with an "Index of Generic Names" and another of common names, a "Vocabulary of Specific Epithets" and one of botanical terms, together with general sections, such as those on leaf, stem, and flower structure. Unlike most reference books, however, it makes interesting reading as one browses through it. For example, one finds that in the Amaryllis Family there are some 70 genera along with *Narcissus*, and that this family differs in only one characteristic from the Lily Family and two from the Iris Family. This reviewer takes particular delight in noting that the author disapproves of the word "Narcissi," along with "Gladioli" and "Ranunculi." With this book handy, no one doing extensive reading in horticultural books and journals is apt to run across any term for which he cannot find the meaning, even if he has never had a single course in Latin or botany. And if someone intends to do some horticultural writing, he should have it sitting right alongside Webster.

CHARLES R. PHILLIPS

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(Act of October 23, 1962; Section 4369, Title 39, United States Code.)

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— Roberta C. Watrous

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89 Chichester Road

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for making 1969 our best year to date.

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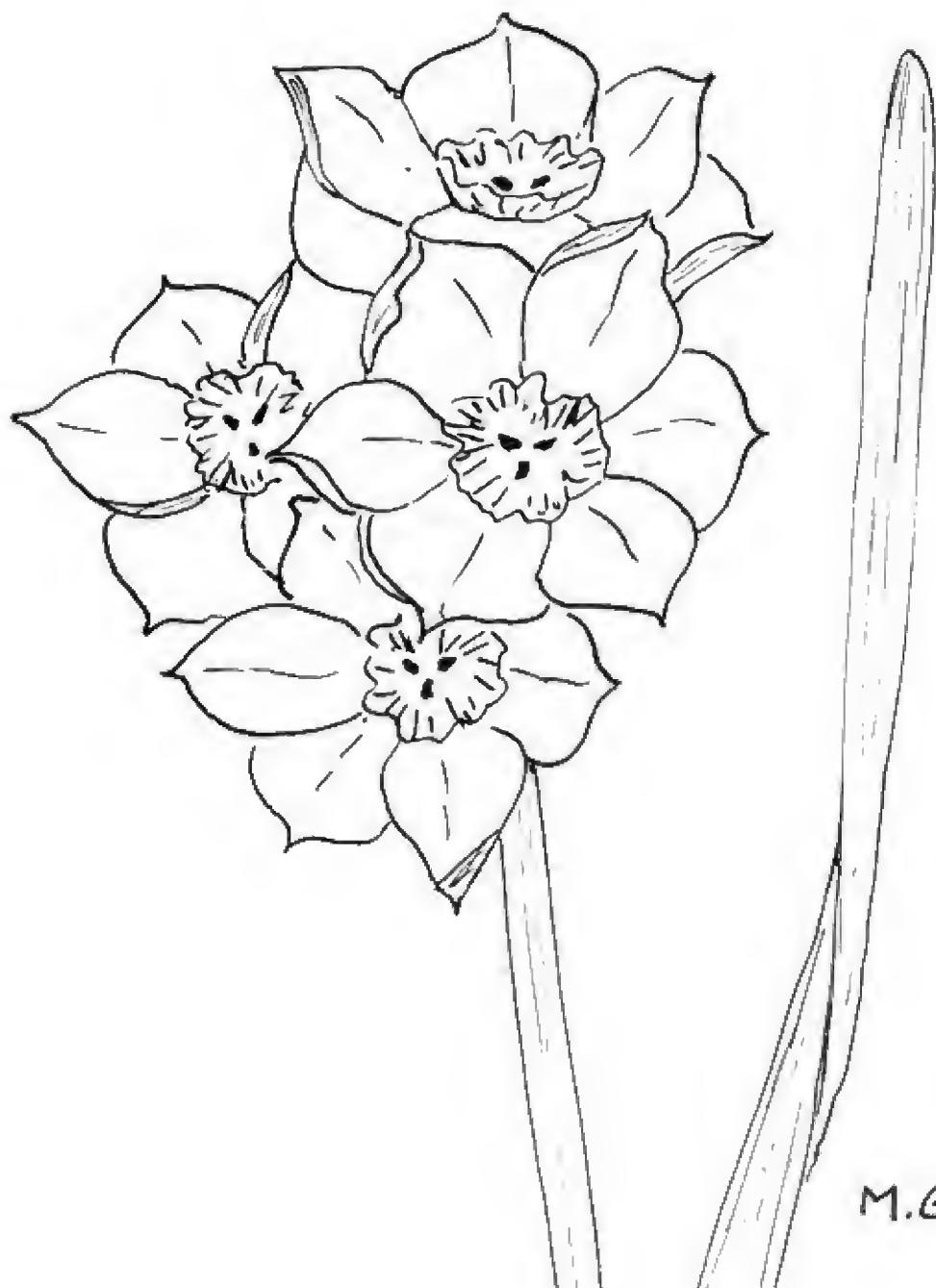
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JUNE, 1970

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Articles and photographs (glossy finish) on daffodil culture and related subjects are invited from members of the Society. Manuscripts should be typewritten double-spaced, and all material should be addressed to the Editor.

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS JULY 15, 1970.

SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

Individual Annual	\$5 a year or \$12.50 for three years
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PICTURED ON THE COVER

is Matador, subject of the article on page 173. This cultivar was registered by Oregon Bulb Farms in 1958. The drawing is by Mary Glenn.

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ADS LOOKS FORWARD:

A Message from our New President

As we enter the new decade of the seventies I am confident that we will move in new directions in operations and service.

Let's each do our part in supporting the Society's growth. Our membership is now over the fourteen-hundred mark and we are hoping to go over the fifteen-hundred mark before the end of 1970.

A report of the Dallas convention will appear elsewhere in this issue. Be sure to read it. We missed each of you who did not attend. Our conventions are a natural road to stimulate member fellowship and provide lines of communication for daffodil interest. We hope to see you in Hartford, Conn. next year on April 29 to May 1.

Your Board of Directors has taken a step forward in creating a Data Bank Committee. The ADS will assume direct supervision and financial support of the Bank, assuring permanence to the work. Dr. Tom D. Throckmorton will be chairman of the new committee.

We now have over three hundred Judges and Student Judges. I am requesting that each one fill out the 1970 Symposium Ballot included in the March 1970 Journal and send it to Mrs. Capen before July 1st. This is your Symposium and I am urging the entire membership to send in their ballots.

Mrs. Theodore Pratt has given the ADS a beautiful silver trophy in memory of Harry I. Tuggle, Jr., which will be one of our top awards. More information regarding this trophy will be given in a later issue by the Awards Committee.

This is your Society and we are depending on you to help us in everything we undertake. If we, your officers and chairmen, can be of service to you please feel free to call on us.

Walter E. Thompson

ADS SILVER MEDAL TO WELLS KNIERIM

The Silver Medal of the American Daffodil Society may be awarded each year by the Society to a member who has contributed in an outstanding manner to the further well-being of the Society itself. On this occasion the Award was unanimously voted to Wells Knierim. Mr. Knierim has served the Society as a functioning Board Member for over ten years. He has been a Regional Director, a Vice President, and later President. He has also functioned as Librarian, Treasurer, and as chairman of such important committees as the Audit Committee, the Nominating Committee, and the Committee for the outstanding convention held in Portland in 1968. He has been an untiring worker and has never declined to carry out a job or assignment. He has been a fine and impartial judge and has by his own influence and the example of his flowers made more than one show a success. The Silver Medal is the outstanding award that ADS can give for services to the Society, and it has been merely a "question of time" until Wells Knierim received it. He has richly deserved it.

Tom D. Throckmorton

MATADOR AS A PARENT

By HARRY I. TUGGLE, JR.

Shortly before his death in 1969 Harry Tuggle entered into correspondence with Miss Barbara Fry of Rosewarne Experimental Horticulture Station of the British Ministry of Agriculture on the subject of breeding tazetta hybrids. A copy of one of the Tuggle letters detailing his experiences was sent to the editor of the Journal, with permission to "lift" anything of general interest. Permission has been granted by Miss Fry also, and the following article is an abridged version of that letter. We hope to have a report later on some of the seedlings blooming this year in Oregon.

In 1962 I made several hundred matings in my outdoor daffodil planting, trying several species hybrids and all the poetaz cultivars I was then growing. I was delighted to find that the poetaz Matador set seed by pollen of a large red-cupped 2a, Paricutin. From 22 florets pollinated, 17 set seed, and 62 seed were harvested.

My interest was whetted by L. S. Hannibal's report on hybridizing tazettas in the ADS 1962 Yearbook. He had a subsequent article in our 1963 Yearbook: "The *Triandrus* \times *Tazetta* Hybrids." Serious surgery intervened in 1963, but in the fall of 1964 I was prepared to make more extensive attempts. I potted 100 bulbs of Matador to attempt wide matings in a greenhouse. The temperature went down to about 40° F during the night, but was about 70° from 7 a.m. to midnight. There was moderate humidity, and as much fresh air flow as possible without bringing down the temperature (in February).

Matador is a vigorous poetaz that was raised by Jan de Graaff from open-pollinated seed of the old poetaz Admiration. Matador has four to five florets something over an inch in diameter. The perianth color is butter yellow, and the rather flat cup is a good orange-red or scarlet under favorable conditions. The perianth color fades some with age or in strong sun. The cup will burn some around the margin when we often get days up into the 80's during our outdoor daffodil season. It is liberal in number of scapes produced per bulb, and it is cold-hardy. So it is a poetaz that definitely exhibits both tazetta and poeticus characteristics. Its sibling, Golden Dawn, which shows more tazetta characteristics, has consistently failed to set seed for me, outdoor or under glass. From several hundred stems of Matador and Golden Dawn blooming outdoors in 1968, a number of open-pollinated pods were collected from Matador but none from Golden Dawn.

I have jested that the crosses made under glass in February and March of 1965 were an effort to further confound the RHS Classification, for I harvested seed from Matador by pollens of: (1) *N. cyclamineus*; (2)

N. jonquilla (mixed pollen from a number of clones); (3) *N. triandrus albus* (a small clone with goblet-shaped cup); (4) *N. triandrus albus* (the strain from Grant Mitsch that goes back some 7 or 8 generations to both *N. triandrus albus* and *N. triandrus Calathinus*); (5) *N. triandrus Aurantiacus* (pollen airmailed to me by Grant Mitsch); (6) an early blooming, round-petaled form of *N. jonquilla*; and (7) my best early red-cup 2a, Falstaff.

The primary aim was to obtain a high degree of hybrid vigor and of variation in shape, color, season of bloom, etc., in multiflowered types. A plant hormone was used on Matador that year. 1290 seed were planted in an open, unprotected seed bed in Oregon in late summer of 1965. No covering or protection was given, as cold hardiness was a desired objective. I think a number were winterkilled the first two years. The surviving two-year-old bulblets were lined out in an open field in September 1967. It was quite surprising to find a number of them blooming in 1968 as three-year-olds! Several from Matador \times *N. jonquilla* had better red cup color, very smooth, neat form, and five to six florets per stem on the small two-and-three-leaved plants! There was also a delicious intermediate tazetta-jonquilla scent. Several from Matador \times *N. cyclamineus* had finished blooming when I reached Oregon, but had two or three florets per stem, of intermediate form, and definite orange or orange-red cup coloration. Those from the small, goblet-cupped *N. triandrus albus* had good form, with white petals and small pale citron cups. Those from the pollen of the larger *triandrus albus* strain were of similar color, larger in size, but poorer in form.

After my luck in the spring of 1965, I potted another hundred bulbs of Matador that fall. Due to a later potting date, and occasional too high temperatures in the simulated "bulb cellar" storage area, the Matador flowered later in 1966 than in 1965. I had also potted a dozen Soleil d'Or, which came into bloom soon after Christmas of 1965. Again I obtained seed from Matador by: (1) *N. cyclamineus*; (2) a different early blooming form of *N. jonquilla*; (3) Jezebel; and (4) Grand Soleil d'Or pollen that had been stored for 2½ months. Most of the Matador bloom coincided with a very warm period in March, and it was difficult to hold daytime temperature under 80°, but that probably contributed to the success of use of Soleil d'Or pollen. Also, 130 florets of Grand Soleil d'Or were pollinated by *N. triandrus concolor* (an early, smooth, clear yellow clone). 107 pods were ripened but all the seed failed. Both the Sol and Matador florets had the base of the ovary and all of the pedicel smeared with a 50 ppm lanolin paste of NAA (naphthalene acetic acid).

57 out of 70 florets of Matador \times Grand Soleil d'Or set seed, and some 300 seed were harvested. About half of them shriveled badly, and

I feared endosperm failure, but nearly every one of them germinated. This seed was planted in Oregon in July 1966, and it germinated promptly with early fall rains. The seedling leaves were approximately six inches tall by mid-November, and went through the winter green, experiencing only minor frost or cold burn. They grew into the summer of 1967. New growth was again some six to eight inches tall by November of 1967, and when inspected in late April of 1968 was almost twelve inches tall, with foliage burn about half the length. The two-year-old bulblets were lined out in September 1968, and were again showing lusty foliage growth in November. However, since about Christmas, Oregon has been experiencing the roughest winter in 20 years, and they have been under a foot or more of snow for more than six weeks now (Feb. 15, 1969). I had not intended quite so rigorous a practice of "survival of the fit."

Hoping to carry the pure tazetta aspect of my program further, I potted 250 bulbs bought as Soleil d'Or this past fall (1968). I have been dismayed to bloom a stunted, weedy, white and yellow horror! I had planned to test the use of several plant hormones (with additional untreated controls) in a water-soluble rather than lanolin-base paste. With no Sols to work with, however, the hybridizing under glass this year has been reduced to the early *N. jonquilla* by (1) a fine, round-formed tazetta found in Paper White stock, and (2) by *N. cantabricus petunioides*. I may also have a few pods forming on the lone scape of the white tazetta by the early *N. triandrus concolor* clone. (Ovary bases and pedicels have been coated with $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% (5000 ppm) a-naphthalene acetamide in water-soluble paste.)

I would like to carry my tazetta project further, but I have experienced major difficulties in obtaining true-to-name stocks of desired tazetta cultivars: (1) Grand Soleil d'Or, (2) *N. tazetta aureus*, (3) Scilly White, (4) Grand Monarque, (5) Grand Primo Citronière, (6) Avalanche, (7) "Odoratus." I believe nearly all of these old tazetta clones are riddled with assorted viral diseases, but viral disease would be of little consequence in an under-glass breeding project.

I believe that Matador and other fertile yellow-red poetaz by tazetta pollen (Grand Soleil d'Or being difficult to surpass) offer more promise than would either poetaz or pure tazettas by early large-flowered cultivars of either Division 2 or 3. Two lots of progeny from Matador \times 2a have been weaker than lots from other species or from Grand Soleil d'Or as pollen parents; in fact, nearly all failed to survive. Also, to my eye, Grand Soleil d'Or is one of the most beautiful of all *Narcissus* cultivars — its size, proportions, form, color, plentiful florets, etc., leave little to desire. Using large-flowered cultivars, especially 2a's, I believe would result in fewer florets per scape, but they would be larger, and of the

Martha Washington type. Even though Matador blooms at approximately midseason, I believe large enough progenies from it by Sol should yield a number of early flowering segregates, as has Matador \times *N. cyclamineus* which has been cited.

POLLINATION TECHNIQUES:

In Matador, as in many or most poetaz and tazettas, the surface of the stigma is down in the perianth tube below the three outer anthers. To prevent self-pollination florets are torn in the loose-bud stage by grasping 3 perianth segments in the fingertips of each hand and gently tearing the floret apart until the stigma is open to light and air. In the tight-to-loose-bud stage the anthers are large and the pollen grains have not been dehisced, and they are easily removed with fingertips. When the stigma is noticeably viscid (use 10x hand lens) pollen is liberally applied — almost smeared on in quantity — by using fresh anthers held by forceps or tweezers, or by using the flat broad end of a wooden toothpick to remove and apply pollen stored in gelatin capsules. Also, at that stage the base of the ovary and most of pedicel is easily coated (the spathe of all seed-bearing plants being removed) with either naphthalene acetic acid or a-naphthalene acetamide paste (water soluble salve), again using an ordinary wooden toothpick.

I have observed that under glass, as outside, pollination on mornings of warm sunny days has resulted in more takes than from pollination made during cold or cloudy days. Temperatures above 85° seem to block even tazetta and poetaz fertility, as with nearly all the larger hybrids.

Pollen is easily stored in large gelatin capsules in homemade small dessicator. Silica gel is placed in bottom of small brown bottles, and the labeled (on Scotch tape) capsules are placed therein. (The form of silica gel with the color indicator is better than the clear product.) I haven't felt that any refrigeration was necessary for tazetta or poetaz pollens, room temperature of about 60°-70° being satisfactory for Soleil d'Or for 2½ months as mentioned. On larger hybrids refrigeration is desirable. If pollen is dry, it can easily be airmailed in gelatin capsules packed with cotton in a wood or stick match box.

It has been my observation since I began mild forcing of daffodils and assorted *Narcissus* species in 1962, that acclimatized or home-grown bulbs force more easily and give earlier bloom. Also such bulbs indoors as well as outdoors have uniformly been more fertile for me.

IN SUMMARY:

1. I am convinced that poetaz varieties such as Matador crossed with tazettas such as Grand Soleil d'Or offer a promising avenue.
2. The con-

trolled conditions possible under glass improve the chances of fertility. The temperature range of 40°-70° is perhaps a bit low for seed setting or pollen tube growth in pure tazettas, and a more closely controlled range, perhaps 65°-75° might be more successful. 3. The use of auxins, especially naphthalene acetic acid and a-naphthalene acetamide, has probably helped seed yields. 4. Cold hardiness would broaden the base for outdoor culture and increase appreciation of new tazettas. 5. The hybrid vigor shown thus far in Matador \times *jonquilla* and Matador \times Sol offers additional benefits in range of form, color, scent, number of florets per scape, etc. 6. As has been pointed out by many plant breeders throughout the years, the importance of selecting outstanding individual clones from a species (population) cannot be over-emphasized. 7. If only someone could perfect a vigorous, virus-free (and preferably virus resistant!) form of Grand Soleil d'Or we could hardly ask for anything better!

*Murray Evans adds a few comments (January 8, 1970). "To date, all of Harry's tazetta seedlings seem reasonably hardy, although many have the risky habit of sending up foliage before winter; some were 10 inches above ground in November. Despite the severe winter of 1969, no foliage was damaged, due to about 10-inch snow cover before the cold snap, and plenty afterward. One of the Matador progeny is blooming now in the field; it opened about Dec. 26 on a short stem, which is to be expected in cool weather. It is yellow with reddish cup, somewhat after the style of Suzy, and is multi-flowered, 3 or 4, I think. It is from Matador \times N. *jonquilla* (early form from B. Y. Morrison).*

"Matador seems compatible with almost anything, but must be worked in temperatures not much below 70°, and florets must be split before anthers have dehisced, to prevent selfing. Anthers are removed at that time, of course. Those who wish to raise highly colored seedlings from Matador should use pollen from something sunproof; Matador fades badly."

BEAUTY AND EDUCATION IN DALLAS

By CYNTHIA BELL, Columbus, Ohio

The Dallas ADS convention is now past, and although it is still a little early for any sure perspective, I have two memories of the three days that seem particularly vivid. I am finding that, when my friends ask, "How did you like the convention?" I start to tell them about the beauty and the education everywhere. There were so many kinds of

beauty — gardens, the Show, the Mitsch pink seedlings, the magnificent slides, the charmingly decorated luncheon and dinner tables, and the happy faces of daffodil fanciers. Likewise, the creativity and excitement of excellent education was always with us — in speeches at the panel discussion, Mrs. Link's outstanding presentation on pollen, Mr. Mitsch's remarks accompanying his slide show, and, perhaps most of all, everything connected with the new Junior area of the Society.

Of course, there were other things too. There was laughter and delightful fun always, an amazing collection of congenial people, exciting tours, perfect spring weather — and this was a real delight with spring late everywhere. There was way too much delicious food, and many an aching muscle. There were awards, presented climax-fashion at the banquet. Mary Cartwright won the American Horticultural Society Silver Medal and the Roberta C. Watrous Gold Medal went to Mildred Simms. Wells Knierim's many years of much service to the American Daffodil Society won him the Society's Silver Medal. This was very exciting as Wells was obviously completely surprised and nominations for him had been received from all parts of the country. He and Mary were leaving directly from the convention for Ireland, England, and Holland, so he was a very happy man that night.

First of all, because it is what brought us together in the first place, were the beautiful flowers. Though mostly I felt overwhelmed by the collective magnificence of the Show, there were some exhibits I found particularly lovely. I thought Louise Linton's winning Red-White-and-Blue collection of five Mitsch varieties the most sophisticated I had ever seen, both in color and the matching of the specimens. I loved seeing again a large collection of Mrs. Richardson's flowers, especially Romance, Rainbow, and Rose Royale. It was the first time I had seen a Mitsch display, and there just wasn't time to see them as often as I'd have liked. Also, I spent a great deal of time admiring the flowers on the Junior table: Festivity, Silver Chimes, Chinese White, Bridal Crown, Cheerfulness, Thalia, Beryl, and Cherie — all meticulously groomed as well as noticeably lovingly grown.

The gardens, too, contained beautiful daffodils and other flowers as well, all of which were happy companions of our favorite. Mrs. Kerr's pansy-strewn beds of carefully labeled daffodil specimens had geraniums among them as well, which we can't do farther north. But I thought those white pansies with their yellow centers were delightful with the daffodils and hurried off to a garden store for some as soon as I returned home.

Our only morning garden visit was with Mrs. P. N. Vinther and it was a perfect choice. She and her husband have a lovely spot along the banks of Turtle Creek. Its gentle slope is lush with *Vinca major* and huge violets, while the house and drive borders featured white azaleas

just coming into bloom. The sparkling morning sunlight created a fairy setting of that woodsy spot; I wondered how Mrs. Vinther managed to accomplish any indoor activities. The delicious coffee and sweet rolls proved that she does, however, and she greeted her guests, replenished the handsome samovar, and strolled around the garden answering questions with gracious accomplishment.

The garden of Rufus W. Higginbotham III, Texas Daffodil Society's only male member, was also delightfully informal, and we tarried along his meandering paths, enjoying the big trees and the water boundary as much as the flowers planted in naturalized drifts.

Much more formal were the houses and gardens of Mr. and Mrs. Clint Murchison, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hensley, Sr. Daffodils were planted for our special pleasure last fall in the Murchison beds; there seemed to be thousands of daffodils, and this is quite a feat in Dallas. Mrs. Hensley served sherry, tall drinks and a cocktail buffet, and it was the end of our first long day. We relaxed around her pool and patio and admired her handsome flower arrangements in the formal rooms of the house, one of which won an award at the Dallas Flower and Garden Show which we also visited.

The last garden on our list belongs to the able general chairman of the Convention, Mrs. Royal A. Ferris, Jr. Here too, daffodils drifted along under tall trees and Japanese stone lanterns added to the scene. Inside the house was the feature of the visit, a "Merienda" or Mexican tea party. This was the very special contribution of Mrs. Felix Doran, the "best cook in Dallas" according to Mrs. Frank Harmon, and all of us agreed. Mrs. Ferris served the delicious "south of the border" food on her personal collection of antique hand painted china plates, one of the many warm gestures of friendship this gracious lady extended to us who were in Dallas.

Exquisite flowers were on each of the Convention dining tables, this time fashioned into attractive centerpieces by Mrs. Conrad Preston, chairman; Mrs. J. Elmer Weaver, co-chairman, and Mrs. William Hamilton. Daffodils in baskets and with driftwood were used for the two luncheons. Pink varieties from Grant Mitsch were combined with pink satin pussy willows, made by the committee, for the Mitsch dinner. For the final banquet each table had a collection of three brass candlesticks ornamented with three flawless daffodils tied on with yellow ribbon. Later, the pussy willows along with other items of decoupage, felt, and wood, made through the winter under the direction of Mrs. Ferris, were sold at the popular boutique.

Beauty? So much! So many kinds! Each garden had that quiet individuality that is a hallmark of true beauty, each flower was such a joy to see, each person contributing to the Convention program as well as

the energetic, young and friendly Dallas hostesses infected us with their own special beauty.

As for education, it was the theme of the Convention. As co-chairman of the Convention, Mrs. Kerr started it off in her official Welcome — a little gem of elocution in itself. She said, very briefly but so beautifully directly, that the main objective of the Texas Daffodil Society was education. In the closing program Dr. Throckmorton educated us on the wild daffodils of the Spanish countryside, an entrancing evening as well as educational. It was often exciting education as when Grant Mitsch showed us the possibilities his seedlings hold for the future. It was glorious fun when the "happy man" of the Convention, Matthew Zandbergen, ate beside a dew-fresh stream in Spain. Even when we were feeling our heart-strings plucked ever so gently as we did when Eve Robertson addressed our two junior members, Danny Boone and Andy Loughborough, and pleaded with each of us to interest at least one young person in the cause of daffodils, we knew we were being educated.

Mrs. Robertson spoke as a member of the Saturday panel discussion. Other panel members also encouraged junior participants. I especially remember Carl Amason saying with a flourish, "Give a child half a dozen Peeping Toms and life will never again be the same." The panel coverage of regional differences was most comprehensive. There is much variation of seasons, favorite varieties, and culture across our land and all of this was explained in most interesting fashion and a delightful assortment of accents.

The judging school held Sunday was very well attended. I took no special note of the number of students as I was one of them and a bit nervously intent on the teachers and flowers, but I believe the number was between 25 and 30 — anyway, the largest for Dallas, I was told. Mrs. W. D. Owen, chairman, and the two instructors, Mrs. Goethe Link and Mrs. Walter E. Thompson, were most considerate as well as skilled and I am sure, regardless of scores, we all left feeling we had once more learned a great deal.

The educational approach of the publicity was of personal interest to me. Obviously, Mrs. Harry G. Seeligson as chairman worked very closely with the garden editors of both papers and gave them more than news items. Edith McRoberts of the Dallas Times Herald and Nancy Richey Ranson of the Dallas Morning News wrote articles about Dr. Throckmorton's and Mr. Zandbergen's interest in daffodils, Grant Mitsch's hybridizations, and one amazing article was compiled from Maureen Kerr's presentation to garden clubs. This listed all the RHS divisions with descriptions and varieties suitable for Texas. Maureen is President of the Texas Daffodil Society and under her direction not only information but the actual bulbs are being distributed over the state.

Three bulbs of four suitable and excellent varieties are being sold in tied bundles for one dollar along with information concerning care and culture. How's that for education?

In Junior education, also, the Texas members are working hard. Danny and Andy's memberships were Christmas presents from Mrs. S. F. Ditmars, Maureen Kerr's mother. For years these two boys have been exhibiting and winning ribbons in the adult classes. There are many Texan juniors who owe their interest to an adult in their own family. Kitra Kay Weaver of Arlington, Texas, owes her participation to her grandmother and aunt. Kitra won best of the section with her Galway, which was exhibited on the table for section winners. Jeff Wagner is another exhibitor of many years as his beautiful Chinese White testified. And surely Mike Bowser must have enjoyed seeing his winning specimen of Silver Chimes on television as Texas' most beloved daffodil. We are so very grateful to women like these and so proud of the young exhibitors. We know that their youthful enthusiasm and energy as well as their developing creativity will assure daffodils of increasing beauty for not only our gardens but those of our children and our children's children.

THE PERILS AND PLEASURES OF GARDEN RESEARCH

By ISADORE L. L. SMITH, *Ipswich, Massachusetts*

As I started, innocently and ignorantly, down the garden path among old gardening books to find the authentic daffodils to suggest for planting at the Longfellow House in Cambridge, Massachusetts, it seemed to me that this was a piece of garden research that should prove richly rewarding. In my mind I already had great sweeping curves of golden and pale yellow underneath the lilacs.

While I had found no records of daffodils being brought to early New England by garden-minded settlers — several of them readers of daffodil-loving John Parkinson — my studies of later gardens in Virginia showed cheering references to jonquils, daffodils and narcissus. Lady Skipwith listed "Daffodil" and "Fine double Jonquil." Her husband, Sir Peyton, rather cautiously ordered "Three Polyanthus Narcissus" from England. Jefferson, in long lists of other flowers, mentioned "daffodils, jonquils, narcissus." He recorded his narcissus as blooming earlier than his jonquil, and he rejoiced to see their first early shoots in the spring. But there are no descriptions of the individual blooms, beyond Lady Skipwith's "double." Yet they both had frequent recourse to Miller's *Gardeners Dictionary* of the period, rich with colorful descriptions of varieties of "Narcissus" — nine species, with several varieties of each. So they did not lack reference material.

Though Parkinson's dazzling lists and illustrations of "Narcissus, the Daffodil" had not inspired the Puritans, one might hope that his magic would work upon settlers farther south with easier lives and, let us face it, slave assistance in the garden. And if not Parkinson, then, surely Miller? But here are the most enthusiastic American gardeners of their time, listing all other flowers meticulously, content to refer only to their "daffodils" and "jonquils" and "Narcissus" without bothering to note more than a double bloom.

Accepting, however reluctantly, the disparity between great English books and the relaxed attitude of American daffodil growers in both the 17th and 18th centuries, I came with high hopes to the century of the home-loving Longfellow. A sudden spate of American garden books for American gardeners told a burgeoning population of garden lovers how to make their gardens and what to put in them.

A clue to what daffodils I might or might not find in Longfellow's garden appears in the most portentous of all these volumes, *Suburban Home Grounds*, by F. J. Scott, pupil of A. J. Downing, published in 1870. In this monumental work, Mr. Scott refers to the Longfellow House as an example of what can be accomplished in "many home yards" without "incongruous medleys of expensive novelties in flowers and shrubs which might have been more nobly adorned with masses of well-selected lilacs alone. The home of our poet Longfellow, in Cambridge, Mass., is a fine example of the simple beauty of such groups: a few masses of lilacs and some ancient elms being all its sylvan decoration." So much for any drifts of daffodils under the lilacs. However, then is still the flower garden designed by Longfellow himself at the back of the house. All I need is a word from Longfellow about his bulbs . . .

Turning to the half dozen most important American books on gardening in mid-nineteenth century, I began with the renowned Mr. Robert Buist, who in 1839 in *American Flower Garden Directory*, describes "Jonquils" only as "double and single" and "Narcissus" as requiring the same treatment as lilies but a richer soil and as being so cheap they may "be annually procured."

Mr. Thomas Bridgeman, as *The Young Gardener's Assistant* in 1847, defines "Jonquils" as a "hardy race of bulbs . . . very delicate yellow flowers . . . different varieties, some of which are single flowering and others double." He notes, "Their fragrance is very grateful, being similar to that of Jasmines." That does it for him.

Our Mr. Joseph Breck is more generous. In his *New Book of Flowers* in 1866, he changes his chapter heading: "Narcissus. Common Daffodil; some species, Jonquilles." from an earlier edition, to a simple "Narcissus. Daffodil. Jonquil". His list remains, however, exactly what it was fifteen years before. "Narcissus biflorus," he begins: "The Two-flowered Narcissus, Pale Daffodil, or Primrose-Peerless, is of a pale-cream color, with a yellow cup in the center: a very pretty species." He continues with "N. Pseudo-Narcissus . . . the Common Daffodil . . . many varieties . . . white flower and yellow cup . . . yellow flower and deep golden cup, a double flower with several cups one within another . . . the Great Yellow Incomparable, double and single. The double variety is called Butter and Eggs Narcissus, by the English, and by the Dutch, Orange Phoenix . . . handsomest of all . . . large and small petals, the large, lemon color, filled in with small orange-colored ones." Then he gives us "N. odorus. The Great Jonquelle, is yellow: the scent so powerful as

hardly to be endured. *N. Jonquilla*. The Common Jonquille, is yellow and has a cup deeper colored than the petals. There is a variety with double flowers." His last three listings are "*N. bulbocodium*. The Hoop-petticoat Narcissus, called in France Medusa's Trumpet . . . number of varieties . . . *N. poeticus* . . . a variety of double flowers . . . most desirable . . . *N. polyanthos* . . . most desirable of all: but alas! not hardy . . . succeeds well in pots; or it is fine for flowering in glasses." This has taken Mr. Breck one page. He devotes eight to tulips.

Lest I seem not to have tried, I quote *Every Woman Her Own Flower Gardener* by "Daisy Eyebright," who throughout many editions devotes great attention to *Coleus* and *Fuschias* and in 1871 encourages ladies to grow daffodils, jonquils and narcissus as bulbs "our grandmothers loved to cherish." Again, they are not really differentiated one from another except that the "Double Narcissus" is very desirable "for its perfect flower and spicy fragrance." Turning back in time to a little book "our grandmothers" may have loved to cherish along with their daffodils, in *Flora's Lexicon*, in 1840, the daffodil's "sentiment" is chivalry, the jonquil's is desire, and the narcissus means egotism. A later, handpainted, obvious copy of this last changes only the jonquil's lusty message to "I desire a return of affection."

While English contemporaries were working themselves into frenzies of propagating and collecting and recording and exhibiting varieties of *Narcissus*, the nineteenth century American gardener appears to have taken his daffodils rather calmly. Naturalizing had not occurred to anyone then (Did it, indeed, seriously occur to anyone anywhere until W. G. Robinson introduced his *Wild Garden* in 1894?) and the accepted plans for planting daffodils may well have discouraged interest. Since they were supposed by all their American growers to have to be taken up after blooming, or changed every three years at most, the recommended place for daffodils was in beds where they could be followed by "bedding-out plants." Even the great Mr. Scott, admirer of the splendid simplicity of Longfellow's lilacs and elms, can think of some fairly hideous schemes for daffodils. In "narrow beds of formal outlines or geometric forms of a simple character" to make a fine display throughout the season, one must plant first, in October, "snowdrops, crocuses, jonquils, hyacinths, and tulips." These bulbs must stay in the ground to "ripen" until June or July, but between them can be planted "the bedding plants for later bloom, verbenas, portulaccas, phlox drummondii, etc., etc."

At last, I come to Longfellow, searching for any reference by him to his daffodil, jonquil, or narcissus, and find only his snowdrops "looking askance at snowbanks outside."

I have come a long way from any "inspired guess" or secret wish for dusting the Longfellow lawns with daffodils. But I seem to have been led to what may be the truth in the case of the daffodil in the history of American domestic horticulture: that the twentieth is *the* century of the daffodil in American gardens, formal and wild.



IN APPRECIATION

Howard Bradley Bloomer, Jr., husband of our former Editor, died on February 10, 1970, at the age of 62. A former newspaper publisher, he took a helpful interest in our Society's publications from the beginning, although he did not become a member of ADS until 1968.

The daffodil Kiwanis had a special interest for Mr. Bloomer, and the photograph reproduced above was his. This daffodil, a yellow trumpet-bred by Guy L. Wilson, was registered and introduced by Matthew Zandbergen in 1966, following his first visit to an ADS convention in this country. After the convention in Memphis he was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bloomer in Virginia; while there he attended with Mr. Bloomer a Kiwanis Club meeting in Arlington, Virginia, and by invitation spoke there. The cultivar Kiwanis was named in honor of this occasion. We publish the photograph in grateful memory of Brad Bloomer.

Roberta C. Watrous
William O. Ticknor

MUSINGS AND MEANDERINGS

By POETICUS

During its early years the ADS published annually a list of gardens, both public and private, where daffodils were featured and might be enjoyed by visitors or even studied to personal advantage. This was a service which might be revived as part of the Society's obligation to promote the growing of more and better daffodils.

One of the attractive features of our annual gatherings is the display of cut flowers provided by commercial growers in this country and abroad. The appeal of these astonishing specimens is undeniable. Fanciers have their first chance to see the latest novelties, while the less aspiring gardeners are enchanted by the mass of color and busily note the names of varieties which would grace their gardens, lists which will undergo a certain amount of shrinkage when checked for prices.

Not for a moment would we discourage this merchandising and a little self-indulgence is one of the blessings of gardening even though disappointment may lie ahead. Our lawns are never as green, our tomatoes never so large, and our fruit never so perfect as we are persuaded they will be by catalogs and displays. No matter, there is always next year and in the meantime we have briefly enjoyed the vision of our gardens as we would like them to be. Money can be spent less wisely.

However, our gardens cannot be limited to dreams imperfectly realized, and for our bread and butter accomplishments we must rely on proven possibilities. Occasionally we should remind ourselves that daffodil bulbs are grown commercially in Holland, the British Isles, and the Pacific Northwest because growing conditions are somewhat better than those provided by the lean and rocky acres we till, that the reds will be redder and the pinks pinker in those favored locations, and that the magnificent specimens exhibited by English and Irish growers at the London shows and our conventions are pampered and protected from the elements in ways which few of us would be willing to undertake.

As a practical matter, would it not be better to draw inspiration from commercial displays, but to temper our purchases with proof rather than rosy expectations. Daffodil growers are a friendly lot, glad to receive members of their fraternity, and generous in sharing their experiences. Many of them grow the tempting novelties, so that promise can be checked against performance in the garden. May we suggest that garden visiting should be encouraged? It is one way of making new friends and that is one of the two reasons for growing daffodils. The other is the high rate of dividends paid upon your investment of time and money in growing them, and as everyone knows investments should be made on the basis of demonstrated performance and not beguiling adjectives or pictures.

* * *

The rules for cultivating all plants are spiked with chilling admonitions, observance of which, we are warned, is the price of success. Such is the baleful decree that all daffodil bulbs, regardless of price, must be ruthlessly rogued if they show the slightest indication of virus infection as evidenced by stripe, mosaic, or other abnormality of leaf.

Probably the most abnormal thing in nature is a living organism free of

parasitic predators. Every "healthy" organism supports a whole zoological garden of parasites which specialize in living at its expense. Every flowering plant is host to insects, nematodes, fungi; all sorts of things that eat its leaves or bark, bore through its tissues, or live on its roots. As far as we know all viruses are parasitic.

David Lloyd flouts current thinking about virus in daffodils in the current volume of the Daffodil and Tulip Year Book. He goes so far as to assert that "none of the eminent men who have pronounced upon this malady in the past really know the first thing about it." He mentions that his stock of Tudor Minstrel, which had been badly affected for several years, suddenly emerged without a trace of stripe. This ability of a stock apparently to rid itself of virus was a theme of the late Dr. Harold King and it has been observed by others.

Mr. Lloyd ventures his opinion that virus is endemic in most daffodils and suggests that it is activated by excessive or faulty feeding. How else, he queries, can the fact be explained that daffodils naturalized in grass are never affected?

To quote Marston Bates in *The Forest and the Sea*: "Damage from parasites and disease is the normal, the common situation in nature. Health, in the sense of freedom from parasitism, is unusual for an individual or for a species. On the other hand, catastrophic situations, situations in which a population is threatened with severe damage or with extinction are also unusual. Catastrophic situations almost always turn in one way or another on human interference with the balance of the biological community."

Possibly the conclusion is that we should consent to live with virus in daffodils, to accept its existence as an inevitable fact, to encourage latency by minimizing our cultural efforts, and to spare those valuable bulbs which nature has equipped to live with their parasites. We view with skepticism the proposal that before a variety of daffodils can receive any of the projected ADS awards it must be given a clean bill of health by a special committee.

* * *

In looking over the new edition of the *Classified List*, we note that under the heading "Some Raisers and Stockholders" this country is represented by Mrs. Paul M. Davis, Grant Mitsch, Oregon Bulb Farms, and Edwin C. Powell. This reflects conditions as they may have been some 35 years ago and apparently the RHS will be satisfied with these listings until they are nudged by the ADS to bring them up to date. A few of Powell's varieties still linger but they are cherished largely for historical reasons and associations. However, there never has been any justification for listing Mrs. Davis. In the 1930's she bought entire stocks of numerous varieties during her travels abroad. These were named and registered but never propagated or introduced. These have all long since been lost and the listing of Mrs. Davis as a grower and the continued listing of all her numerous varieties in the alphabetical section of the *Classified List* gives a wholly false impression of the facts, both then and now, and the RHS should be urged to drop Mrs. Davis and delist her varieties which are nonexistent.

A slightly different case is that of Mrs. F. Stuart Foote who actually did some hybridizing with novelties purchased abroad. About 50 of these were registered and while a few of them may have had limited circulation, it is doubtful whether any of her varieties are in existence today and their names should be relegated to daffodil history. They have no place in the *Classified Lists*.

ON PLANTING DAFFODIL SEED

By EDMUND C. KAUZMANN, *White Plains, New York*

Every daffodil hybridizer has his own method of planting his seed, depending on various circumstances of climate, soil, rainfall, quantity and type of seed, and personality — this latter affecting the amount of attention to be given to the seed while waiting for them to germinate and sprout. How one grower developed the method suited to his rather special circumstances was told in a Round Robin letter:

Our Robin Director suggests we discuss the planting of daffodil seed.

My first feeble attempt in this direction consisted of gathering seed when it ripened and scratching it into the surface of the soil at various places along the paths in the wooded area of my Dutchess County place. Next spring the areas so planted came up with thick grass-like growths. I had a dim notion at the time that by planting enough seed in the woods natural selection might in time provide a wild native daffodil to grace our woodlands. Having now for some years observed the seeding and seedling habits of bulbs naturalized in the same woodlands, I guess 1,000 years would be a short time for my native woodland daffodil to emerge by natural selection. The location of two of these patches are remembered and watched. For nine years the grass daffodils have slowly gained in vigor till now they send up $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch blades 6 to 8 inches high. Perhaps another 5 years will bring a flower.

Effort No. 2 at growing seedlings must have arrived the spring of 1961. By this time I had had the opportunity to do some reading on the subject. I carefully studied which crosses I would make, started a stud book, tagged each cross with a number, and protected most of my hand-pollinated blooms with plastic covers. The tags disintegrated or faded to nothingness and the flowers inside their plastic covers slowly cooked in the hot May and June sun to a brown mush. However, a goodly number of unprotected flowers did produce seed which was promptly planted in plastic flats. Many sacks of the U.S. equivalent of "John Inness" planting soil mixture were utilized to plant the seed. The flats were carefully placed in a shaded area — (the book said "the north side of a wall"). The summer was hot and dry; the soil in the flats became dry, too. So I dug my plastic treasures into the soil, in a sunny spot, when the fall rains came — I had burned little round holes thru their bottoms and put pot sherds over these in the beginning. Next spring was sunny and dry — the flats were, too, but three feeble grass-like blades did manage to emerge in one of some 10 flats.

Effort No. 3 resulted from heartbreak and worry plus a flash of hope from the apparent continued success of woodland-planted seed, (Effort No. 1, above). I prepared a bed six feet square in a cleared area under the trees in the woods. Some more bags of planting soil were put in to a depth of about 4 inches. This was compacted, about 5,000 seed scattered over the smoothed surface, the complete contents of 10 plastic flats, less sherds, scattered over this, and a final layer of sifted woodland humus, about 3 inches, placed over all. All of this was done about two weeks after the seed had been gathered in the midst of a heat wave (with lots of 6-12 sprayed

on me to discourage the things that bite and itch). Method No. 3 worked like a charm. Two years later I lined out about 6,000 bulblets — yes, 6,000 (remember the flats) — in a sunny well-dug area where the first of the survivors promise to bloom next spring.

I have seen some discussion on fall-sprouted seed and the danger of winter injury to same. In my cool-shaded woods there are almost never such sproutings. Springtime germination is also sufficiently delayed to make heaving no problem; besides, I plant about 3 inches deep. I have never fertilized, but believe I would try a little to stimulate growth if I grew seed indoors or in a greenhouse through the winter.

In a later letter:

Planting daffodil seed 3 inches deep was greeted with some surprise by other members of the Robin. I certainly do not advocate planting daffodil seed as much as three inches deep normally. However, I suspect the average daffodil seed planter may err on the side of too-shallow planting rather than too-deep. What I failed to mention is that 3 inches of sifted woodland humus over the seed settles, especially under the weight of winter snows, so that the seed may push up through an inch, or even less, of very friable material, come springtime. The last couple of years I have incorporated much Perlite with the humus used. It is still too soon to determine if this has any beneficent effects. Perhaps I should mention also that my seedbeds are on a slight slope, enough so that by sprouting time the seed cover becomes somewhat deeper at the lower end. Although the difference may be as much as half an inch, I have been unable to detect a difference in seed-sprout between the two ends of the bed.

Most of us are, I assume, aware of the peculiar fish-hook manner of growth of sprouting daffodil seed. I have observed that deeper-planted seeds form less of a hook, or even none in some instances, and wonder if some mean of deeper planting may result in less effort for the seed to reach the surface. In addition, deeper-planted seed is better shielded from drying out, which might kill it.

FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

By DR. GLENN DOOLEY, Bowling Green, Ky.

There has been considerable discussion about the growing of marigolds for nematode protection. Dr. William A. Bender of Chambersburg, Pa., wrote an interesting account on nematode control in one of the Men's Robins. He reported that he had a plot of ground where daffodils grew poorly. He later found that this soil was heavily infected with the root lesion nematode. He stated that this particular piece of ground was over-planted with sweet corn for the two previous years. He had observed that a 5-foot border along the grass walk grew excellent daffodils. This border had been planted with marigolds. The daffodils showed no nematode damage. He also stated that Matthew Zandbergen once told him that the Dutch growers use marigolds to control nematode populations.

John Larus of West Hartford, Conn., wrote that his daffodils are planted in beds of five-foot lengths. These beds are covered with salt hay in the fall. After the daffodil plants die away in the summer, weeds become a

problem. He uses Paraquat for their control. In August, he sets out marigold plants for nematode control. A marigold planting is supposed to be effective for three seasons.

There are numerous nematodes. The bulb-and-stem nematode (eelworm) is most destructive to daffodils. I want to emphasize again that marigold culture will not control this nematode. This point has been checked with Willis Wheeler, who is our authority on disease and insect pests of the daffodils. Some foreign growers have problems with the eelworm. It has been found that a hot water treatment is effective. The plant inspectors of the U. S. Department of Agriculture carefully check incoming bulbs for signs of eelworms and other pests.

Stan Baird raised an additional question about breaking off the split bulbs from the mother bulb. Murray Evans of Corbett, Ore., wrote an interesting answer to this question. Murray says that bulbs can be split so long as there is a root crown available. The general rule is to separate the offset bulb from the mother bulb only when the skin on both members is brown and they are attached at the basal plate. He says that it is a good idea to dust the broken parts with a fungicide such as 5% Captan. He says further that mercury compounds often damage the bulbs. In the course of harvesting daffodil bulbs, the machine or even the spade will sometimes slash through some of the bulbs. If the bulbs are treated with a fungicide on the damaged parts, they can be planted and will often grow again.

In the course of my own experiences with daffodil bulbs, I have found that sliced bulbs will grow successfully if there is protection against diseases. I have noticed that it is very necessary to preserve the interior core of the bulb which lies near the root crown. After a year's growth the healing is complete. The bulb may not bloom the following season after this restoration.

Murray also pointed out that he has never detected rot in a bulb that had had the entire center eaten out by a fly. He does not know just what protected the bulb from rot.

Polly Brooks of Richmond, Va., gave a short account of experiences with a few small varieties. She reported that *N. x macleayi* has never bloomed for her. Contrary to this, I have had blooms for the past two seasons. She purchased Pango from Alec Gray some 15 years ago. Its bloom is unlike those she has seen elsewhere. The bloom is a very small global porcelain pearl with one or two flowers per stem. She stated that Kidling is a very prolific bloomer. She writes that she has made many arrangements using miniature daffodils, which attract the attention of the public at the shows.

Recently I submitted a list of a dozen or so varieties that could serve a panel for discussion at the convention at Dallas. While I fail to recall the entire list, I do recall listing Cornet. There is always a question to be considered in making such suggestions. Should garden qualities or should show qualities dominate one's choice? I tried to incorporate both. Cornet was chosen for its earliness in blooming. This variety usually heralds the coming daffodil season. It is an excellent variety as its blooms withstand the rough weather that early spring and late winter present. It is healthy, increases rapidly, and blooms profusely. Since it blooms so early, it seldom has an opportunity to grace the show table. The flowers are of excellent quality and would be an asset to almost any show. My first bloom came on March 7th, and three weeks later the blooms were just beginning to show their age.

SOCIETY'S OFFICERS, DIRECTORS AND CHAIRMEN FOR 1970-71

The official family of the American Daffodil Society for 1970-71, named at the Annual Convention in Dallas, consists of:

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Committee Chairmen

Awards: Franklin D. Seney, 308 Longwood Drive, Newport News, Va. 23606

Breeding and Selection: Murray W. Evans, Rte. 1, Box 94, Corbett, Ore. 97019

Classification: Mrs. J. Robert Walker, P. O. Box 1264, Martinsville, Va. 24112

Data Bank: Dr. Tom D. Throckmorton, 1407 Woodland Ave., Des Moines, Iowa 50309

Editor of Journal: Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr., 5031 Reno Road, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20008

Health and Culture: Willis H. Wheeler, 3171 N. Quincy St., Arlington, Va. 22207

Judges: Mrs. Jesse Cox, Rte. 3, Box 122, Hot Springs, Ark 71901

Library: Mrs. Howard B. Bloomer, Jr., 11111 Gunston Road, Lorton, Va. 22079

Membership: Mrs. Walter E. Thompson, 2907 Southwood Road, Birmingham, Ala. 35223

Miniatures: John R. Larus, 67 Wyndwood Road, West Hartford, Conn. 06107

Photography: Prof. Larry P. Mains, 17 Lantern Lane, Media, Pa. 19063

Public Relations: Miss Eleanor Hill, 1577 E. 22nd St., Tulsa, Okla. 74114

Publications: William O. Ticknor, 2814 Greenway Blvd., Falls Church, Va. 22042

Round Robins: Dr. Glenn Dooley, Western Kentucky State University, Bowling Green, Ky. 42101

Registration: Mrs. Kenneth B. Anderson, 4810 Palm Drive, La Canada, Calif. 91011

Schools: Mrs. Goethe Link, P. O. Box 84, Brooklyn, Ind. 46111

Symposium: Mrs. John B. Capen, Rte. 3, Box 215, Boonton, N. J. 07005

Test Gardens: Prof. Dan P. Thomson, Jr., 108 Strode Circle, Clemson, S. C. 29631

Executive Committee: The five general officers, plus Mrs. W. D. Owen and Willis H. Wheeler.

Nominating Committee for 1971: Mrs. Royal A. Ferris, Jr., Chairman; Mrs. Kenneth B. Anderson, Dr. Glenn Dooley, Mrs. E. E. Lawler, Jr., Prof. Dan P. Thomson, Jr.; alternate: Mrs. William R. Taylor.

BULLETIN BOARD

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

As a result of reshuffling some of the ADS work, the Journal will hereafter be mailed from the Washington area, where it is printed. However, complaints of non-delivery, changes of address, or errors in address labels should continue to be sent to the Society's office, where membership records are kept and mailing labels are prepared.

Hereafter all supplies, including publications, binders, and stationery, will be mailed directly from the Society's office, to which all orders and requests should be directed. This should result in faster service, but members are urged to place orders well in advance. Most items are shipped third class or parcel post and even the extravagance of first class or special handling does not always guarantee timely receipt of something ordered at the last minute.

* * *

One of the rarities of daffodil literature is *Daffodil Growing for Pleasure and Profit* by Albert F. Calvert, published in 1929. It is a thick volume of 390 pages supplemented by over 200 full-page halftones of the best varieties of that day as well as photographs of leading daffodil growers. Copies in good condition are quite scarce, but the office has managed to obtain one in almost perfect condition, which is for sale for \$20. Much of the daffodil literature was published in small editions and copies of some items come on the market only at long intervals, but the office maintains want lists for members and is constantly on the watch through dealers for desired items.

— George S. Lee, Jr.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETINGS, APRIL 2 AND 4

(Abridged from Report of Secretary)

38 directors were present at the meeting on April 2.

Seven regional reports were read. The activities of the Regional Vice Presidents are evident by the increasing membership.

The 1969 Treasurer's report showed a Total Income of \$9,784.81; Total Expenses, \$9,234.53; Total Assets, \$17,016.85. The board authorized the appropriate officers of ADS to use \$10,000.00 of the Society's funds to open a trading account with Laird, Inc.

Reports of Committees:

Awards: Full report in September issue of the Journal.

Classification: 1969 Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names contained 850 new names. Varieties listed in "small print" will be deleted unless evidence of continued cultivation or historical importance is received by Chairman of Classification Committee.

Editor of the Journal: Each issue of the Journal since April 1969 included articles or other items from 21 to 27 persons representing all regions of the Society and from England, Ireland, Holland, and Australia. Surplus copies of back issues will be supplied on request for promotional use.

Health and Culture: Certain states have either banned or restricted the use of DDT and several other chlorinated hydrocarbons. USDA is revising

its publications to eliminate all recommended uses of DDT in or around the house, on shade trees, on tobacco, or in aquatic environments. The Committee is on the alert for any chemical for treatment of narcissus bulb fly should chlordane be banned. Dr. Charles Gould will soon report to the Journal his results with new chemicals in treating basal rot.

Judges: 212 accredited judges; 100 students; 13 special judges.

Membership: 1442 members in 42 states; 6 new Life members.

Miniatures: Mr. Larus invites recommendations of new varieties for additions each year, but the list will not be revised each year. A new listing will be made in December.

Photography: "Old Varieties" is a new set being worked on but color is suffering from duplicating original slides. 6 sets of slides are now circulating.

Publications: The committee is interested in new ideas for the Journal. The mailing of the Journal will now be done from Washington to hasten delivery to members.

Registrations: Mrs. Anderson suggests measuring all good seedlings while blooming instead of guessing when you decide to register. Measurements acceptable in inches or millimeters.

Schools: Course I was given in Dallas; Course II in Newport News and Nashville; Course III in Greenwich, Conn.; Make-ups in Identification and Judging in Wilmington, Del. The board moved to increase the charge of school supplies to 10¢ a sheet to meet rising costs of reproduction and postage.

Symposium: Membership response needs stimulating. Mrs. Capen recommended the ballot form be included in December Journal to reach members before the daffodil season.

Test Gardens: A printed report has been prepared by Clemson; members wishing a copy may send request for Leaflet #127 to Prof. Dan Thomson.

The board discussed moving regional boundary lines. Action was taken but rescinded at a later meeting.

A Daffodil Data Bank Committee was approved as a standing committee; Dr. Throckmorton will serve as chairman. The board voted to increase the printout price to \$10.

A silver Chippendale tray trophy presented to the Society by Mrs. Theodore Pratt in honor of the late Harry I. Tuggle, Jr. was accepted. The Awards Committee will determine how it will be awarded.

The membership approved the Bylaw revision as printed in the March Journal at the Annual Meeting.

New officers and directors of the society were elected and appointed.

MINIATURES

Interested members are again invited to make suggestions for additions to our list. The criteria accepted for inclusion should constantly be borne in mind:

1. Is it suitable for the small rock garden?
2. Is it unsuited for exhibiting in the standard classes?
3. Does it fit in well with the present list?

Votes should be restricted to varieties personally seen growing in a garden.

John R. Larus, Chairman

1970 Fall board meeting, Wilmington, Delaware, October 10.

SYMPOSIUM ON JUDGING PROBLEMS

Some interesting and provocative comments have been received; have you sent in yours? We have decided to extend the subject to include show management, and the time limit to July 1. If our experience is any guide, every show presents some problems; ways of preventing or settling them, however briefly described, will help others.

SEED DISTRIBUTION

Once again the Breeding and Selection Committee hopes to have seed available for members. Mr. Charles Culpepper, of Arlington, Virginia, has made crosses in the trumpets and cups: early, midseason, and late, using one parent known for its health and one parent famed for its beauty. Culpepper seedling blooms from seeds and bulbs distributed by this committee are winning ribbons in singles classes and in collections at ADS shows.

Mr. Matthew Fowlds of Salem, Oregon, hopes again to have seed from his famed cyclamineous/small trumpet strains which should produce many miniature jewels. Murray Evans, chairman of this committee, may also have extra seed available from the crosses that are making him a leading hybridizer internationally.

All of the above is regarding a crop not yet collected so no promises can be made. However, if you wish to indulge in a great long-range experience get your request in soon to William O. Ticknor, Daffodil Seed Broker, 2814 Greenway Boulevard, Falls Church, Va. 22042. A limited number of 2-year-old bulblets of Ulster Prince \times Camelot, Abalone \times Roman Candle and Roman Candle \times Accent will be given out on a first call, first served basis. Requesters of seeds and bulbs should include 2 or 3 6-cent stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE

Dear Madame Editor,

To introduce myself and my suggestions about-to-be-offered, let me say I have been identified with all gardening and the garden club "movement" from the very beginning, and having observed quite a few things tried or left-to-be-developed (which usually resulted in merely "tabling" indefinitely) I feel there has been a growing need for some, if not all, of the following observations.

In our well-known enthusiasm for "something new" we have literally gone all-out along "creative endeavors." It may seem to the outsider that we still are over-emphasizing that cul-de-sac, almost coming to the head-bumping end-of-the-row; because of the definite limitations imposed by the Creator Himself, of course.

While "possessed" along this "fascinating adventure" there has been almost complete ignoring of the fellow on the outside, particularly those in the low income brackets. Isn't it about time we gave thought to *his* needs?

We've thought principally along the line of "individual membership," haven't we? How about "group membership," not confined to study of daffodils, alone, but rather to the promotion of planting in clusters and inexpensively, telling how, etc.?

Also, I think we have not given much attention to "come-back" dependency, a vital requisite where funds are limited. On what is "come-back" to be dependent? Soil, first and foremost, degree of acidity, vs. neutral, vs. alkalinity, of course — plus looseness and food elements.

Articles that are truly comprehensive could be offered as one of the benefits of membership, maybe as inducements?

Wouldn't a symposium of opinions, possibly regionally promoted, be helpful in guiding choice of specific varieties of daffodils for definitely limited purchasing funds? Recommendations should be based on experimentation to embrace the varying section requirements; for example, the varying of the soils present within the area of the city of Greater Dallas, alone, is amazing, but decidedly present. Could not some way be found to bring discards of hybridizers or surplus bulbs from crowded plantings to people — especially young people — who are not affluent?

We are indeed "growing" — oughtn't we be "sharing," too — not just among ourselves, our own members?

Whenever I have tried to save the tried-and-true varieties (by above or any other means) the promoters of the "new" have vetoed me. Aren't we yet "big enough" (mature enough?) to advocate both points of view?

Please let's do so!

(Mrs.) Margaret Scruggs Carruth
Dallas, Texas

Some of these ideas should appeal to regional and local groups. May we have your comments, and any examples of projects promoting sharing?

— Editor

HERE AND THERE

NEWS FROM THE REGIONS AND LOCAL SOCIETIES

NEW ENGLAND REGION (George S. Lee, Jr., *Editor*)

In the February Newsletter, Mr. Lee writes about the problems involved in growing daffodils in the shade. The Newsletter contains a list compiled by H. A. Kingdom for the Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society of 27 varieties, which have received either the F. C. C. or A. M., Mr. Kingdom thinks have proved to be the best garden flowers.

Mr. Lee discusses the catalog of the Ballydorn Bulb Farm and includes the descriptions from the catalog of the varieties introduced by N. P. Harrison and W. J. Toal. He also lists 12 new registrations by Murray Evans.

NORTHEAST REGION (Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen, *Regional Vice President*)

The March Newsletter contains information about April shows and news of local societies. A questionnaire concerned with member interest in regional activities was included.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION (Mrs. Richard N. Darden, Jr., *Regional Vice President*)

Most of the March News Letter is devoted to a discussion of the bee and its contribution to the pollination of flowers, especially daffodils.

SOUTHWEST REGION (Mrs. W. D. Owen, *Regional Vice President*)

The March Newsletter contains information about the ADS Convention, the Show, and Judging School I. Mrs. Frank G. Harmon contributes an interesting history of the Texas Daffodil Society.

CENTRAL REGION (Mrs. L. F. Murphy, *Regional Vice President*)

In an article entitled "How I Love Daffodils — Let Me Count the Ways" Mrs. Grover F. Roennfeldt describes the attributes of daffodils. Mrs. Mildred B. Midjaas writes of her experiences in raising daffodils, and Harley E. Briscoe contributes suggestions for increasing public interest in daffodils. An informative article by Venice Brink on "The Early Birds" rounds out the March Newsletter.

MIDWEST REGION (Mrs. H. Wilkie, *Regional Vice President*)

Miss Virginia Wolff, Regional Chairman of the 1969 Symposium, reports in the January Newsletter. Mrs. Wilkie tells of her experiences salvaging leftover bulbs.

The March Newsletter contains a list by George S. Lee, Jr., of good exhibition varieties and Mrs. Wilkie adds a few of her favorites. There is an interesting account by Wells Knierim of "Daffodils and People in New Zealand." Mrs. Wilkie concludes with notes on the Dallas Convention.

"HOW I LOVE DAFFODILS — LET ME COUNT THE WAYS"

(With apologies to E.B.B.)

By LAURA SUE ROENNFELDT, *Creve Coeur, Missouri*

From the Central Region Newsletter

Children count on their fingers and we could begin that way with the word DAFFODILS — Delightful, Alluring, Fragrant, Floriferous, Obliging, Dainty, Intrepid, Lasting, and Sturdy. It evokes a fairly accurate picture of the many attributes of the daffodil but doesn't, of course, half tell the story of their charm.

Find me a more DELIGHTFUL sight in early spring than a group of daffodils — well, just anywhere. Another of their enchanting qualities is the art of looking well in any situation. A woodland is a sight to gladden any heart when the star-shaped blooms of some of the daffodils spring up from the open areas. But then a small city lot is made a part of the spring picture when a group of only six bulbs is placed to catch the winter-weary eye.

ALLURING, they most certainly are, as any collector will be happy to verify, and they can attract the attention of the least of non-gardeners by the very fact that they are in bloom in early spring with little else to compete. But it may be best to note that they can take plenty of competition in their stride through springtime. Long gone are the days when a daffodil was only yellow, or at the very most fashionable, yellow and white. Big or little, pale or bright, and with almost every color except blue, the modern daffodil has come a long way from its modest beginnings.

FRAGRANCE is something that varies with the type of flower and the nose of the smeller of same. I have had heavy smokers tell me in all seriousness that they couldn't smell a thing when I held a particularly sweet-smelling bloom under their noses. But I find some daffodils have a fragrance almost as heady as a tuberose, all have an odor and some simply smell like the lightly distilled essence of spring itself.

As for their FLORIFEROUS quality, they share the desire to bloom that is, I know, inherent in all bulbs. How many times I have thought of the sheer magic of the bulb: snatched from the cool earth, dried in airy crates and held until fall and then shipped all over to be received by eager gardeners who can confidently expect lovely blooms from those same well-traveled bulbs.

OBLIGING: the perfect word for the middle letter in daffodils. There could scarcely be a more obliging flower: it is willing and anxious to grow and bloom, given half a chance; and to divide and make more bulbs is almost second nature to most of the daffodils. It is in bloom at the very time we most need flowers and we can plant our new bulbs in the glorious fall weather. We have found that daffodils can be moved at the gardener's need. I would not say "whim" as I believe that bulbs have a right to be transplanted at the very best time for them, but when that isn't possible, we find that the daffodil again proves obliging and we can shift them about any time we can locate them with roots intact.

Now we come to DAINTY; all daffodils are not what we usually think of as dainty flowers — some are quite robust and almost huge. We do have some tiny hybrids that are almost jewel-like and we think of these as dainty, but according to Webster, the word means choice and delicious and I know that all of us who love these bulbs would not quarrel with that definition.

INTREPID is a word that should always be associated with daffodils. What could be more intrepid than a hillside of daffodils laid flat by the freezing night and then slowly warmed by the pale spring sun until every bloom is standing erect? I well recall the first morning I saw this happen. I had rushed out to greet the early blooms only to see faces flat on the cold ground as though in obeisance to the frost-god. I fled to the house with tears flowing freely and later when I glumly surveyed the south slope, I was entranced to see the daffodils all slowly rising to meet the sunshine.

LASTING and STURDY come quickly to mind when I think of daffodils, and while some might feel that they are one and the same, to me they represent different qualities. I think of sturdy stems that withstand so much of the buffeting of early spring winds and the lasting, day after day, of the blooms themselves. And how they can endure grooming! Just how many flowers could we name that can withstand the beauty treatment meted out to show daffodils? They are flattened, if need be; they are recupped, for more perfect roundness; they may have their petals pushed back or laid flat by a paper collar; they are washed, dusted, have their necks straightened or drooped, whichever is fashionable for the type; and may be urged along to bloom in a hurry or refrigerated, wet or dry, if they have bloomed too early for the show. They may be spat upon — oh, yes, in some circles that is considered an excellent cleanser — and may be dipped in milk or sloshed in plain water, and after all of this, they can look as beautiful as though in a garden. So we went back to OBLIGING again; perhaps we could just say that it goes double for all their characteristics.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SEASON, 1970

Once more we follow the daffodil season across the south from west to east. In the next issue members in more northern regions will report.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NOTES

By HELEN A. GRIER, Yorba Linda, California

Spring came in November to us, here in Southern California. The sweetly scented wisps of green that are *Narcissus viridiflorus* were the first to appear this season.

Early and heavy fall rains were responsible for the early start of growth this year; coming as they did about a month to six weeks earlier than usual, all things were likewise advanced. The Paper Whites, which we usually have in quantity for Thanksgiving, were almost gone by their average date. Soleil d'Or was in bloom for Christmas while its normal date for me is about January 10. Grand Primo opened New Year's Day.

Following the heavy early rains, as has always happened, there was no more until late January and early February. The weather during this dry spell was mild, warm, and sunny, with some desert winds that were hot and very drying. Humidity dropped to 3, 4, and 8 per cent and in one instance in the inland region to 0. Irrigation systems had to be brought into use immediately to prevent stunted and deformed foliage, blasted buds, and damage to the bulbs. The season advanced rapidly under these conditions, and soon the garden was full of bloom. Moonmist, Troussseau, Fireproof, and Woodgreen, the early quartet, were fully opened by January 20.

One of the faults to be found this season was the failure of many of the 2a's, red-cupped, to color as in previous years. This condition was attributed to the lack of rainfall, and hurried growth that prevented the proper development of color which is possible in the cooler, slower seasons. The water in this area is hard, and being highly chlorinated gives little of value to daffodils other than supplying moisture. The amount of growth made, even in a single night, following a good soaking rain can be measured in inches, not millimeters. Not so with the local water. To date, our annual rainfall is barely half of what it should be, and this is the last month (April) that we can expect any measurable precipitation until late fall.

This was truly a season one would not wish to have again, even though I did win the Rose Ribbon at the Southern California Daffodil Society Show at Descanso Gardens with a seedling of Fastnet x Forfar, and several other ribbons for seedlings of Helios(8) x *N. jonquilla* and Ardour x *N. cyclamineus*, which were placed in general competition under number to see how they stood up against competition from named, recently introduced varieties. The results were gratifying, and at least two will be named and registered this year. More and more I am becoming enamored with the little species hybrids. The possibilities of inter-species hybrids are stimulating and make me wish that more could be done in less time.

At this writing, some seed pods have formed, but the majority of crosses failed to take because of high drying winds, high meaning an average of 45 to 65 miles per hour. Some gusts up to 83 miles per hour were recorded at the Santa Ana airport a few miles to the south of us. One neighbor had a tree blow over which just missed the edge of the house; another was not so lucky. All in all it was a wild spring.

This spring is now gone, another will be coming, and there is much to do in order to be ready for it. Over 200 varieties of daffodils are due for lifting this year; double that many seedlings must be planted out in the ground. There are also that many and half again more of daylily seedlings to be lined out; about a hundred varieties of iris to be lifted and divided; the annual vegetable garden tended; and about 250 rose bushes to be watered, mulched, fertilized, and shaped up — to mention a few things. One of the joys of gardening is one is NEVER without something to do.

SOUTHERN DAFFODIL TRAIL

By BETTY BARNES, *Camden, Arkansas*

The daffodil season began for me in November with the Paper Whites and it will end in May with *N. x biflorus*. We had plenty of rain and almost too much wind but the blooms seemed indestructible.

In my garden the daffodil Kitten bloomed and I thought it was my outstanding flower this season. Verdin, which I have had for three years, was covered with perfect blooms that were completely reversed. Though I proudly viewed every bloom in my garden, I also enjoyed the many daffodils in other gardens.

My daffodil trail extended from Mobile, Alabama, through Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas. In the Bellingrath Gardens the bright spots of yellow through the trees looked like the rays of the sun. Through Mississippi the roadside landscape presented glimpses of masses of *N. jonquilla*, *N. x intermedius*, Campernelli (*N. x odorus*), and tazettas Pearl and Grand Primo.

At Natchez I stopped and made one of the home tours. One of the most spectacular sights was the circular drive at the ante-bellum home D'Evereux. There were beds two feet wide on either side filled with Pearl. The massed planting looked like banks of snow. At my son's home his formal boxwood garden was filled with over a thousand Carltons. The reflection of these against the Williamsburg green of his home was a sight long to remember.

The Louisiana season was at its peak, and a trip to see Mrs. U. D. Evans and Haphazard Plantation was a must. The approach was along a lazy bayou filled with wild flowers and birds of all kinds. From the house the landscape is beyond description. The star magnolias, both white and pink, the beds edged with hyacinths and anemone, and the thousands of daffodils in bloom — all this against a background of cypress trees that go to the water's edge.

At the convention daffodil show the exhibits of Grant Mitsch, Matthew Zandbergen, and Mrs. Richardson were outstanding. Mitsch's pinks had thick substance and smooth texture, but the flower that I considered different and outstanding was the 3b Delightful. The deep sea-green eye with the yellow anthers was something that most of us will never forget.

The Rose Ribbon seedling of Mrs. O. L. Fellers was also different. This tazetta had several large pale yellow-green florets on one stem. Golden Dawn was apparently one of the parents.

Now the convention is a happy memory and very few daffodils are blooming in my garden, so as the smaller farmers in south Arkansas say, "It is time to lay the crop by."

IT'S RAINING DAFFODILS IN ALABAMA

By LETHA HOUSTON, Hartselle, Alabama

Daffodils, daffodils! Morgan County, Alabama, is raining daffodils! We have had our coldest winter in years and years. We have had rain, snow, sleet, storms, and bursted water pipes, but we have had daffodils running out, in, and over everywhere!

No shows were scheduled because of the weather but all the old faithfuls like Beersheba, Mrs. Krelage, Mount Hood, Fortune, Carlton, Rembrandt, Peeping Tom, and Iceland came through with flying colors. Jules Verne just tried himself. He was a big winner in our last show.

I have an area north of the house, protected by a fence from east winds, that is called the "white bed." Beersheba is all along the fence, Chinese White is next, Broughshane, Polar Ice, Pigeon, Horn of Plenty, Spellbinder, etc. In 1967 I bought a Salmon Trout and, thinking he would love to be in that special place, I planted him in that bed. Evidently he did not like all those white ladies, so he just did not come up. Why? I will never know. I thought he would just love to reign over that area.

I have a pink area and Louise de Coligny reigns supreme there. She can beat Mrs. Backhouse, Pink Fancy, and Rosy Sunrise. I used Louise de Coligny in an arrangement for a bride's reception March 21 in Athens, Ala. The table was covered with an old-fashioned crocheted table cloth over a pink cloth. Although I had to treat the flowers to a hot-water bath and arrange them the day before, they stood up beautifully. I made the arrangement in two tiers of Oasis, soaking each block several hours before arranging the daffodils.

I would like to brag on Rococo. I ran out of places to plant bulbs so in 1967 I planted three bulbs under a black walnut tree with no protection except some from the west. That rascal is a beauty to behold! Youth is down there near him, also 50 Laurens Koster, and, across the walk, 50 Chungking. So far being under that tree has not harmed them.

I planted Silver Standard, Pink Fancy, and Toscanini in the same bed. Silver Standard was planted in the back and he is always winning ribbons. It took Toscanini two years to come up. My husband said it was because I planted Pink Fancy on top of him and he did not like that one bit! So said the male of our household.

I have a bed of daffodils between the kitchen and the garage, protected from west winds and located on the north side of the house. Back near the fence is Trevithian, bless its heart. The first time I placed this daffodil in a show in Birmingham in 1956 it won best in class, best in division, and best in show. It did the same thing again in 1957. By the way, a collection of three did that for Mrs. Miles at the Birmingham show on March 11 this

year. Next in this bed some Duke of Windsor, Selma Lagerlöf, and Hardy. I like this bed because the flowers perform so well for the public.

In the back yard I have a group of Armada on the right side of the gate and Mulatto and Garron on the left side. They get oh's and ah's every time they bloom.

At one time I had 15 varieties of doubles. Swansdown came up in time for our club show on March 15, which is early in this area, but she was planted on the south side of the garage.

My pride and joy is my last bloomer, Silver Chimes, which never fails.

I just have to tell you about Margaret Mitchell. I was looking through a catalogue one day and noticed this name. I said to myself "That's the name of my mother's mother." I ordered 25 Margaret Mitchells, and my 89-year-old Mom thinks that is the only daffodil I grow. It was this Margaret Mitchell, my mother's mother, that the Tuscaloosa, Ala., Court House listed as having been buried during "daffodil time."

Hartselle is truly daffodil country because of the many citizens who grow them and love them. All 11 churches in town use daffodils during March and April in their arrangements. I will make the arrangements for our church for April. The first Sunday I will use white daffodils with white double flowering peach. All appointments are in white for April.

Do you believe that the "rose of Sharon" mentioned in the Bible just might have been a narcissus? I do.

My daffodils are such a part of me that we talk to each other all the time. I believe that just might be the reason mine come up sometimes when my neighbors' stay in the ground. You just have to love them.

MUTTERINGS

By MILICENT K. STUNTZ, Rutherfordton, North Carolina

Somewhere between February and April there was a letting up of winter and the beginning of spring, with exacerbations of both on again and off again. I really do not know when the winter stopped — if it did — and the warmth of spring began but daffodils opened February 28. Cibola and Glenshesk were magnificent with the shabby remains of winter on the ground beneath those pretty trumpets. Then cold came and the heavy bloom heads seemed to suspend themselves a while, until a warming trend returned. Suddenly, the first and second weeks of March were filled with blossoms.

Each year it seems like a reunion to welcome the blooms of old and new daffodils. It all happened so suddenly this year and out of order, too. Usually, I find the Lenten Rose (*Helleborus niger*) first in the frosty garden. This year they had tight buds the first of February but, by the fifth there were lovely cups of green, white, and white blotched with purple hues. As soon as the hellebores began nodding in the cold morning air, I began prodding for the bloodroots and hepaticas, which generally come next in my garden, but they waited this year until the middle of March and were out with the daffodils — most unusual.

One of the really exciting finds this year was a weeping cherry which had been rooted from an air layering two years ago from the top three feet of a mature tree. This lovely stem was put into an ornamental container and

placed in a protected spot in the yard. On March 8 I found this gorgeous little tree simply dripping fragrant small blooms of palest pink. It was such a delicate beautiful specimen, I put it in the front to share with the neighborhood. I was even astounded to find a very slow, sluggish bee zipping in the pinkish shells.

The pale pink reminds me that on March 27, I found a drift of *Shortia galacifolia* in full flower. The pale pink bells were in lovely contrast to the deep rich maroon of the leaves. Ordinarily, the shortia has waxy green leaves similar to those of the galax, but smaller. During severe winters, however, and in areas where the shortia does not have a protective leaf cover, it turns a clear maroon color. It is a beautiful ground cover.

Into our garden we welcome birds, children, their pets, and people in great multiplicity. Some of the above I welcome more heartily than others. In other words, I wish I could exclude some but, since we have more children than any of our neighbors, I have to be kind to all kids and pets. It is not always difficult but because of them I never put out the wicked pesticides which might harm any of them. This then, allows some unwanted intrusions that really squelch. Our yard is slug heaven, perhaps because of the pine straw mulches, the deep leaves used to encourage the wild flowers and shrubs. Did you know that slugs love daffodils? They slither or however they locomote up the stems and absorb whole perianth segments in a night. In order to save certain blooms I have put slug bait under plastic completely around a clump of daffodils, only to have the pests come from somewhere over the top of the plastic. I wish I could find a slug predator that was considerate enough to eat only slugs and live in some sort of symbiosis in my garden.

Here it is the last of March and nearly all our daffodils have spent themselves. I look forward to the daffodils in shows and other gardens. Most of all I look forward to the gatherings and mutterings of other daffodil enthusiasts in many places.

Especially For Iris Lovers!

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THE 1969 AMERICAN DAFFODIL SYMPOSIUM

By ELIZABETH T. CAPEN, *Chairman, Symposium Committee*

For the second year, the Symposium Committee in 1969 asked the entire membership to participate, by reporting their "25 best for every use."

Supplementing the announcement and ballot forms in the Journal, the Regional Symposium Chairmen carried the ball. Through regional meetings, newsletters, sometimes duplicate ballot forms, and personal contact, they have made the Symposium an integral part of regional work. The Southwest Regional Committee based their 1969 bulb distribution on their Regional Symposium and planted the top 50 favorites in tour gardens for the convention at Dallas.

Results by region this year were:

<i>Region</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Percentage return</i>
Central	Miss Mary Becker	28
Southwest	Mrs. S. F. Ditmars	17
Middle Atlantic	Mrs. R. L. Armstrong	16
Southern	Mrs. Ben Allen Thomas	14
Midwest	Miss Virginia Wolff	13
New England	Mrs. Charles H. Anthony	9
Northeast	Mrs. Charles A. Gruber	8
Southeast	Mrs. W. S. Simms	8
Pacific	William H. Roese	7

In order to compare the results of the new plan against those of the old, 25 former reporters, representing all ADS regions and all USDA climate zones and having extensive collections and long experience, also reported on the "old style" forms, which ask for first, second, and third choices for Exhibition and the same for Garden Use, under 25 categories.

I compiled the results of the "old style" (or experts') reports as had been done in the last such Symposium, giving five points to first place, three to second, and one to third, and listed the five top for Exhibition and the five top for Garden beside the seven highest of the "new style" in each category, as listed below.

To reproduce this tabulation of three lists in the Journal would require type so small as to be difficult to read, according to our Editor, and it would serve little purpose except to a few fascinated with figures.

However, an analysis of the three lists is of interest. We find them amazingly close. In most categories, all cultivars appearing on the "new style," all-member list are found on the "experts'" lists. Eight cultivars were number one on all three lists. Fourteen daffodils placing first on the all-member report appeared as first only for Exhibition and three were first only for Garden in the special voting. Noting that in some instances both first and second places were duplicated in both styles, while in other categories the same daffodils were named but in reverse order, I thought it would be interesting to count all the first and second place winners in the all-member list and see when they so appeared on the "experts'" lists. 34 of these were first or second for Exhibition, and 31 were so on the Garden list.

This type of comparison can go on too long. Suffice it to say, we are now completely confident that our "new style" Symposium, all things considered,

will serve the ADS better than the former, provided members continue to cooperate by returning their ballots.

In the lists below, the figure in parentheses following the name of the daffodil indicates its placement in the 1968 Symposium. "M" indicates that although not receiving 9 votes, the minimum charted last year, it was mentioned in the commentary.

Place	Votes	Place	Votes
-------	-------	-------	-------

1a Lemon trumpet

1. Luna Moth (1)	22	5. Moonmist (4)	8
2. Grapefruit (3)	15	6. Inver (M)	3
3. Moonstruck (2)	13	6. Mulatto (6)	3
4. Hunter's Moon (5)	12		

1a Gold trumpet

1. Kingscourt (1)	68	5. Irish Luck (8)	14
2. Arctic Gold (2)	56	6. Viking (8)	12
3. Slieveboy (3)	23	7. Golden Rapture (7)	10
4. Ulster Prince (4)	18		

1b Bicolor trumpet

1. Troussseau (1)	36	5. Prologue (8)	22
2. Frolic (5)	27	6. Ballygarvey (6)	21
3. Content (3)	26	7. Preamble (12)	18
3. Effective (4)	26		

1c White trumpet

1. Cantatrice (1)	80	5. Beersheba (3)	22
2. Vigil (2)	63	6. Broughshane (6)	17
3. Empress of Ireland (5) ..	37	7. Rashee (7)	14
4. Mount Hood (4)	34		

1d Reverse bicolor trumpet

1. Honeybird (2)	33	4. Nampa (4)	14
2. Spellbinder (1)	32	5. Entrancement (5)	12
3. Lunar Sea (3)	31	6. Moonlight Sonata	2

2a All yellow large cup

1. Galway (1)	83	5. Lemnos (6)	10
2. Ormeau (2)	36	6. Butterscotch (M)	9
3. Carlton (3)	23	7. Golden Torch	7
4. Camelot (4)	14		

Place	Votes	Place	Votes
-------	-------	-------	-------

2a Red or rimmed large cup

1. Ceylon (1)	75	5. Air Marshall (M)	12
2. Court Martial (5)	22	5. Home Fires	12
3. Armada (2)	19	5. Paracutin (6)	12
4. Fortune (3)	16	5. Victory Light	12

2b White with large yellow cup

1. Festivity (1)	128	5. Statue (6)	24
2. Green Island (2)	37	6. Gold Crown (7)	21
3. Tudor Minstrel (3)	32	7. Abalone (9)	16
4. My Love (4)	30		

2b White with large red or rimmed cup

1. Daviot (1)	38	5. Blarney's Daughter (5) ..	8
2. Kilworth (2)	33	5. Duke of Windsor (4) ..	8
3. Arbar (3)	25	5. Signal Light (8)	8
4. Avenger (M)	14		

2c All white large cup

1. Ave (1)	30	5. Bryher	10
2. Easter Moon (3)	27	5. Dew-pond (5)	10
3. Ludlow (2)	19	5. Wedding Gift (5)	10
4. Arctic Doric	14	5. Zero (5)	10

2d Lemon with large white cup

1. Binkie (1)	102	5. Nazareth (7)	8
2. Daydream (2)	48	6. Rushlight	5
3. Bethany (3)	34	7. Cocktail (M)	1
4. Limeade (4)	14		

3a Yellow or yellow-red short cup

1. Ardour (1)	12	5. Perimeter (M)	4
1. Jezebel (4)	12	6. Chungking	3
3. Apricot Distinction (2) ..	8	6. Doubtful	3
4. Lemonade	5		

3b White with yellow or pale short cup

1. Aircastle (1)	59	4. Gossamer (8)	15
2. Carnmoon (3)	28	6. Silken Sails (M)	12
3. Corofin (6)	16	7. Coloratura (2)	10
4. Bithynia (8)	15		

Place	Votes	Place	Votes
3b White with orange or red short cup			
1. Matapan (3)	35	5. Snow Gem (4)	17
2. Limerick (2)	32	6. Mahmoud	5
2. Blarney (1)	32	6. Privateer	5
4. Rockall (5)	23		

3c All white short cup

1. Chinese White (1)	56	4. Verona	12
2. Frigid (2)	13	6. Bryher (6)	10
2. Xit (4)	13	6. Cushendall (3)	10
4. Dream Castle	12		

4 Double

(Subdivided in 1968 report: single bloom or cluster)

1. White Lion (1)	33	5. White Marvel (5 Cl)	12
2. Cheerfulness (1 Cl)	29	6. Bridal Crown (4 Cl)	10
3. Double Event (2)	23	7. Acropolis (M)	9
4. Erlicheer (3 Cl)	16		

5a Triandrus hybrids with long cups

(Combined with 5b in 1968 report)

1. Tresamble (1)	46	5. Harmony Bells (10)	11
2. Thalia (2)	36	6. Stoke (6)	10
3. Lemon Drops (4)	13	7. Phyllida Garth	9
4. Liberty Bells (3)	12	7. Shot Silk	9

5b Triandrus hybrids with short cups

1. Merry Bells	11	4. Sidhe (7)	5
2. Dawn (5)	9	6. Frosty Morn (M)	3
3. Hawera (4)	6	6. Oconee	3
4. Arish Mell (M)	5		

6a Cyclamineus hybrids with long cups

(Combined with 6b in 1968 report)

1. Charity May (1)	66	5. February Gold (5)	14
2. Dove Wings (3)	44	6. Bushtit (9)	13
3. Peeping Tom (4)	26	7. Jenny (6)	11
4. Woodcock (7)	20		

6b Cyclamineus hybrids with short cups

1. Beryl (2)	59	4. Kitten	2
2. Roger	9	5. Perconger	1
3. Quince	3		

Place	Votes	Place	Votes
7a Jonquil hybrids with long cups			
1. Sweetness (1)	87	5. Golden Sceptre (3)	3
2. Shah (2)	13	6. Aurelia	2
3. Waterperry (4)	5	7. Golden Incense	2
4. Alpine	4		

7b Jonquil hybrids with short cups

1. Trevithian (1)	43	4. Suzy (3)	12
2. Chérie (2)	13	6. Tittle-Tattle (6)	9
2. Pipit (6)	13	6. Verdin (7)	9
4. Golden Perfection	12		

8 Tazetta hybrids

1. Silver Chimes (1)	71	4. Golden Dawn (5)	7
2. Geranium (2)	34	6. Canary Bird (M)	3
3. Matador (4)	15	6. Laurens Koster	3
4. Martha Washington (3) ..	7		

9 Poet hybrids

1. Actaea (1)	42	5. Dactyl	3
2. Cantabile (2)	21	6. Mega	2
3. Quetzal (M)	8	6. Red Rim	2
4. Sea Green	5	6. Tannahill	2

Pink cups from Divisions 1, 2, and 3

(All are from Div. 2 unless otherwise indicated)

1. Accent (1)	54	5. Audubon, 3b (11)	18
2. Rima 1b (4)	25	6. Radiation (3)	16
3. Passionale (3)	21	7. Mrs. Oscar Ronalds (7) ..	15
3. Salmon Trout (2)	21		

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Item #26 of the 1969 version of the old style Symposium gives us the truest direct comparison of New and Old. Directions for Item #26 are: "OUTSTANDING VARIETIES FOR EXHIBITION AND GARDEN. SELECT THE TEN BEST (not in order of preference) STRESSING PERFORMANCE AND CONSISTENCY, FROM ANY DIVISION."

In new style, we ask for the 25 "best for every use". In both, we specify that only daffodils grown for at least 3 years should be listed.

Probably, had our "experts" been permitted 15 more votes to balance the 25 permitted all members, the results would have been even closer.

The following compares this year's results of both styles with the most recent reports of each:

ITEM #26 OLD STYLE				NEW STYLE				Votes 1969
Votes 1969	Cultivar	Placement 1969	Placement 1967	Placement 1969	Placement 1968	Cultivar		
13	Festivity	1	1	1	4	Festivity	128	
9	Sweetness	2	12	2	2	Binkie	102	
8	Galway	3	4	3	7	Sweetness	87	
8	Ceylon	3	2	4	5	Galway	84	
7	Arctic Gold	5	4	5	1	Cantatrice	80	
6	Cantatrice	6	3	6	6	Ceylon	75	
6	Kingscourt	6	7	7	3	Silver Chimes	71	
6	Trousseau	6	17	8	8	Kingscourt	68	
6	Vigil	6	4	9	9	Charity May	66	
5	Accent	10	12	10	23	Aircastle	59	
5	Arbar	10	37	10	12	Beryl	59	
5	Ormeau	10	11	12	33	Arctic Gold	56	
4	Binkie	13	10	12	10	Chinese White	56	
4	Corofin	13	48	14	28	Accent	54	
3	Arctic Doric	15	—	15	15	Daydream	48	
3	Chinese White	15	17	16	13	Tresamble	46	
3	Effective	15	48	17	26	Dove Wings	44	
3	Frolic	15	35	18	11	Trevithian	43	
3	Prologue	15	35	19	22	Actaea	42	
3	Trevithian	15	15	20	29	Daviot	38	

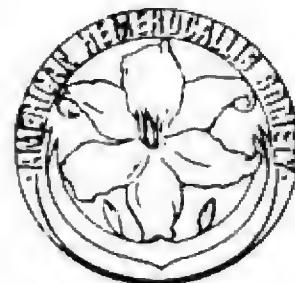
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THE PRESIDENT'S POLL

At the request of the President, we included the question, "if you could have only one variety, what would it be?" This proved to be a real soul-searcher. Some refused the challenge. Interestingly, the large collectors usually found an answer. And it was notable that the favorite of our most experienced gardeners was frequently an "oldie" or a species.

By Divisions, 1969 favorites were:

Rank by Votes Cast		Number of Different Daffodils Named
1. Division 2b exclusive of pink		11
2. Division 2a		8
3. Division 1c		5
4. Pink Cups Divisions 1b and 2b		7
5. Division 2c		5
6. Division 2d		3
7. Division 7		4
7. Division 10		3
7. Division 8		2
10. Division 3b		5

The Top 10 Favorites	Votes 1969	Placement 1969	Placement 1968
1c Cantatrice	23	1	2
2b Festivity	22	2	1
2a Galway	18	3	3
8 Silver Chimes	12	4	16
2c Ave	11	5	16
2a Fortune	9	6	6
2a Ceylon	9	6	8
2b Daviot	8	8	8
2b My Love	8	8	50
2b Salmon Trout	7	10	21

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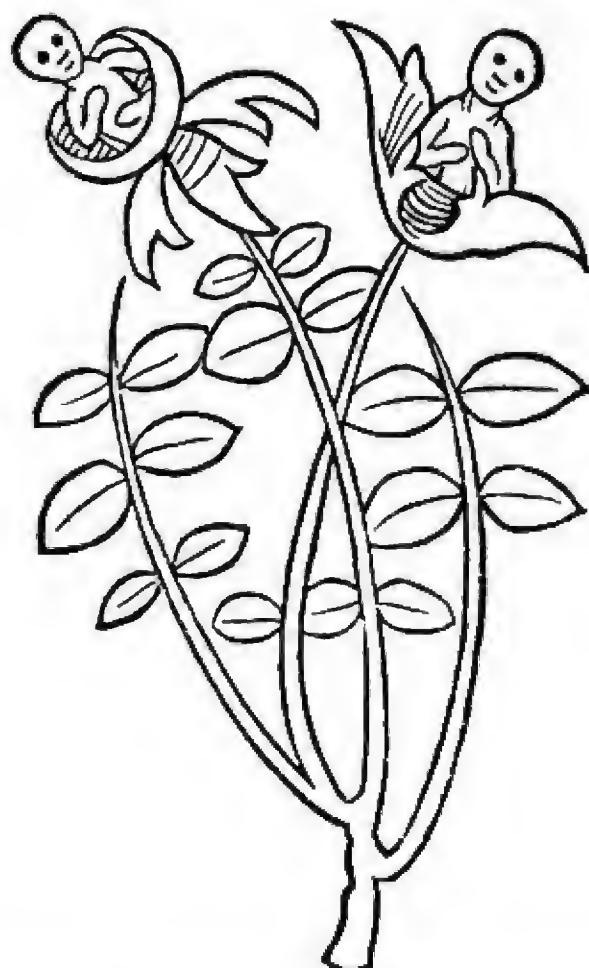


HOW MANY VARIETIES DO WE GROW?

Reports indicate the following:

Size of Collection	Number Reporting	
	1969	1968
1-100	32	50
101-200	50	66
201-300	32	29
301-400	27	18
401-500	5	11
501-600	5	7
601-700	5	2
701-800	1	5
801-900	4	0
901-1000	0	4
1001-1600	6	4

Ballots for 1970 votes were printed in the March issue. Please complete and mail them before July 1.



Narcissus — Woodcut from *Ortus Sanitatis*, 1491

**AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.
BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1969**

Assets

Cash in Bank — Union Trust Co.	\$ 1,338.29
Cash in Savings — New Canaan Savings Bank	4,678.47
5% Savings Certificates — Union Trust Co.	9,000.00
Inventory of Publications:	
Royal Horticultural Society Year Books — 1969	134.89
AHS Daffodil Handbooks	527.81
1969 RHS Classified Lists	166.16
Binders for ADS Journal	523.08
Jefferson-Brown, Daffodils and Narcissi	63.00
RHS Yearbooks — Prior to 1969	218.00
	1,632.94
Inventory of ADS Medals	
Medal Dies	15.60
Gold and Silver Medals	221.55
Inventory of Color Slides	130.00
TOTAL ASSETS	\$17,016.85

Liabilities and Net Worth

Dues paid in advance (in whole or in part)	\$ 5,657.33
Life Memberships (47)	4,700.00
Held for regions for future schools	161.04
Net Worth	6,498.48
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$17,016.85

INCOME AND EXPENSES, YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1969

INCOME

Dues paid in 1969	\$ 7,028.50
Life Memberships paid in 1969	600.00

Sale of Books, Supplies, etc.:

	Income	Expense
RHS Year Books	\$ 492.18	\$ 453.05
AHS Handbooks	233.00	196.52
Classified Lists	922.62	675.00
Binders for Journals	141.00	328.90
Jefferson-Brown Book	1,002.30	778.64
ADS Publications	169.45	—
Out-of-print Books	195.25	168.06
Medals	58.50	85.61
Registration Fees	29.00	11.70
Miscellaneous	90.20	135.72
	\$3,333.50	\$2,833.20
Advertising		500.30
Judge's Certificate Fees		580.00
Slide Rentals		51.00
Interest		88.10
Miscellaneous		677.18
Total Income		259.83
		\$ 9,784.91

EXPENSES

Daffodil Journal — Printing, envelopes and mailing	\$ 5,429.81
----------------------------------------------------	-------------

Office Expenses:

Printing and supplies	\$ 428.63
Postage	410.40
Computer	289.75
Executive Director	1,800.00
Miscellaneous	46.12
	2,974.90
Regional Vice Presidents	379.44
Secretary	78.32
Committees	282.06
Miscellaneous	90.00
Total Expenses	\$ 9,234.53

AUDIT STATEMENT

The above balance sheet and income and expense statement for the Year 1969 were prepared using the cash receipts and disbursement records maintained by the Executive Director. The cash balances shown on the balance sheet were verified with the bank statements and the savings certificates of the banks indicated. The inventory of publications is shown at cost except that no value is included for surplus ADS publications. In addition to the assets shown, the Society has a substantial library of books on daffodil culture, many of which are rare and valuable. These were mostly contributed by members and no value is included.

Dues received in the current year covering periods beyond the end of the year were prorated and amounts covering such future periods are shown as a liability. Payments for life memberships are also shown as a liability.

The receipts for dues and other income were verified with the deposit slips and bank statements, and the disbursements were verified with the suppliers' invoices and with the cancelled checks signed by the Treasurer and the Executive Director.

Based on this review, it is my opinion that the above balance sheet and income statement present an accurate report of the financial condition of the Society and that the records are being maintained in a sound and orderly manner.

Respectfully submitted,
WELLS KNIERIM

April 3, 1970

